

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 204

22 October 1986

JAPAN

Gerasimov Denies Kuranari Remarks on Soviet Laser	C 1
Kapitsa, Nakasone Mark 30th Year of Relations	C 1
Nakasone Sends Condolences on Death of Ye Jianying	C 1

NORTH KOREA

Kim Il-song, Entourage Depart for Moscow	D 1
GDR's Honecker Continues Visit to DPRK	D 1
Honecker Visits Nampo	D 1
Leaders at Gymnastic Performance	D 2
Kim Il-song Calls on Honecker	D 2
Commodity Delivery Protocol	D 3
WPK, SED Delegations Talk	D 3
Honecker's Thank You Message	D 4
DPRK Announces Arrest of Southern 'Spy'	D 4
NODONG SINMUN: Chon Clique Destroying Dialogue [21 Oct]	D 5
NODONG SINMUN Hails Soldier-Builders' Role [5 Oct]	D 7

SOUTH KOREA

Vice Speaker Resigns Over Lawmaker's Arrest	E 1
Investigation of 'Pro-communists' Opposed [THE KOREA HERALD 22 Oct]	E 1
'Massive Crackdown' Concerns Opposition Leaders	E 2

BURMA

Continuation of BCP Political Report to Congress	G 1
--	-----

LAOS

Commentary Views 'Failure' of Reykjavik Summit	I 1
Military Personnel Work in Spirit of Draft Report	I 2

THAILAND

Reportage on Gandhi's 19-20 Oct Official Visit	J 1
Report on Arrival	J 1
Gandhi-Prem Meeting	J 1
Delhi on Leader Speeches	J 2
Gandhi Banquet Speech	J 3
Paper on 19 Oct Events [BANGKOK POST 20 Oct]	J 4
Radio on Gandhi News Conference	J 6
Paper on Gandhi News Conference [BANGKOK WORLD 20 Oct]	J 7
Report on Departure	J 8

VIETNAM

Truong Chinh Addresses Hanoi Party Congress

K 1

PHILIPPINES

Aquino-Enrile Rift Settled; No Resignations	[AFP]	P 1
Aquino To Take 'Harder Line' Against Rebels	[AFP]	P 2
Aquino Warns Critics Not To 'Test' Her		P 3
[THE MANILA TIMES 21 Oct]		
Enrile Receives 'Full Support' From Military		P 4
[BUSINESS DAY 21 Oct]		
Enrile Says 'Inaction' Leading to More Bloodshed	[KYODO]	P 6
AFP Generals Meet; Water Main Bombed		P 7
More on Generals' Meeting		P 7
10 Senior Colonels Promoted to Brigadier General		P 8
[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 18 Oct]		
Further on NPA's Release of 2 Soldiers		P 8
[MANILA BULLETIN 20 Oct]		
400 PC-INP Men Dismissed Since February		P 9
[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 19 Oct]		
Government to Ultimately Replace CHDF		P 10
NICA Claims 95% of Communist Recruits Coerced		P 10
Election Possible if Constitution Rejected		P 11
[BUSINESS DAY 20 Oct]		
Aquino Forms Mindanao Development Commission		P 12
Aquino Holds Meeting With Mindanao Leaders		P 12
[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 21 Oct]		
Peasants Vow To Implement Own Land Reform	[AFP]	P 13

GERASIMOV DENIES KURANARI REMARKS ON SOVIET LASER

OW220035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 21 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Tuesday charged as groundless a statement attributed to Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari that the Soviets are developing a nuclear laser weapon.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov singled out Kuranari for criticism at a news conference at the Foreign Ministry, saying that the allegation he said Kuranari made at the Japanese Diet was aimed at justifying U.S. nuclear tests.

Gerasimov was reacting to questions on the U.S.-Soviet summit at Reykjavik when, in an unusual move, he cited what he described as a groundless and "unique" interpretation made by Kuranari. He said Kuranari told the Diet that the Americans are developing the space-based antimissile system, known formally as Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), as a countermeasure against a nuclear laser system now being developed by the Soviets and so the U.S. needs to conduct nuclear tests. The Soviet Union has no such development program, Gerasimov said. He said Kuranari's remarks not only run counter to Japan's nuclear policy but even contradict with statements made by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and U.S. President Ronald Reagan that the SDI is a nonnuclear system.

KAPITSA, NAKASONE MARK 30TH YEAR OF RELATIONS

OW220047 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO -- Some 300 people attended a party here Tuesday evening marking the 30th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

In a congratulatory message read at the party, held at Josui Kaikan Hall in downtown Tokyo, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledged he would make every effort to build genuine friendship and good-neighborly relations between the two countries.

In response, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa, currently on a visit to Japan, told the gathering the Soviets too are earnest to maintain good relations with Japan.

The party was sponsored by former Foreign Minister Ichiro Hatoyama, former Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Munenori Akagi and former Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi.

Hatoyama's father, Ichiro, was the Japanese prime minister responsible for reopening diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union by concluding a joint declaration, signed on October 19, 1956.

NAKASONE SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF YE JIANYING

OW220513 Tokyo KYODO in English 0508 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 22 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday sent his condolences to China over the death of Ye Jianying, former vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party who died early Wednesday.

KIM IL-SONG, ENTOURAGE DEPART FOR MOSCOW

SK220409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Pyongyang Wednesday by special plane for a goodwill visit to the Soviet union at the invitation of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is accompanied by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and Comrade Ho-tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

Comrade Kim Il-song was seen off at Pyongyang airport by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Comrades Kang Song-san, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Kuk-yol and So Yun-sok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Hong Si-hak, Kim Pol-sin, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Hyon Mu-kwang and Kand Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk and Pak Nam-ki, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrade Kim Chung-il, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Also present at the airport were Charge D'affaires ad Interim Vitaliy N. Braga and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged greetings with leading personnel of the party and state and went aboard the plane.

Leading personnel of the party and state who came out to the airport heartily hoped Comrade Kim Il-song will return home with fine success in his Soviet visit.

GDR'S HONECKER CONTINUES VISIT TO DPRKHonecker Visits Nampo

SK211236 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, on an official goodwill visit to our country, visited Nampo City today, a harbor city of culture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song accompanied respected Comrade Erich Honecker. Comrade Erich Honecker's official suite and others visited this city as well.

The visitors were accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Kim Chae-pong, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Hyong-yul, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Pak Yong-chan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the GDR. [passage omitted]

Leaders at Gymnastics Performance

SK211157 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0617 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A mass gymnastics display entitled "Korea Shines" was splendidly performed by 50,000 students in Pyongyang on the morning of 20 October in the Kim Il-song Stadium in honor of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR who is paying an official friendship visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song saw the mass gymnastics display together with respected Comrade Erich Honecker. [passage omitted] Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the KPA; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrade Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, candidate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers; Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; Comrade Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the party Central Committee; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Kim Chae-pong, vice director of a department of the party Central Committee; Kim Hyong-yul, vice foreign minister; members and candidate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang; chairmen and ministers of the Administration Council; responsible functionaries of public organizations; generals of the KPA; responsible functionaries of the scientific, educational cultural, art, public health, and publication and press sectors; Pak Yong-chan, ambassador of our country to the GDR; and workers of the city saw the mass gymnastics display. [passage omitted]

Kim Il-song Calls on Honecker

SK211229 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has called on Comrade Erich Honecker at his lodging quarters. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, yesterday visited Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, at his lodging quarters.

Present on this occasion were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kim Pok-sin, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Pak Nam-ki, member of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Hyon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the party Central Committee; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Kim Hyong-yul, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Pak Yong-chan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the GDR. [passage omitted]

Commodity Delivery Protocol

SK211004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0639 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA) -- A protocol on the delivery of commodities between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic for 1987 was signed Monday at the Mansudae assembly hall.

Present at the signing ceremony on the Korean side were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Commission An Pong-ki and other officials concerned.

Present there on the opposite side were Guenter Mittag, vice-chairman of the State Council, Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade, Harry Meuller [name as received], vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, and other officials concerned.

The protocol was signed by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, authorized by the DPRK government, and Gerhard Beil, minister of trade, authorized by the GDR government.

WPK, SED Delegations Talk

SK211013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0642 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA) -- Talks were held Monday in Pyongyang between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED).

Present at the talks on the WPK side were Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Chae-pong, alternate member, and vice-director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned.

Present on the SED side were Guenter Sieber, member, and director of the international department, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Bruno Mahlow, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the SED and vice-director of the International Department of the Party Central Committee, and officials concerned.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Honecker's Thank-You Message

SK220433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, upon leaving our country on October 21.

In the message Comrade Erich Honecker says that leaving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he extends thanks once again to Comrade Kim Il-song for having paid deep attention and accorded particular and warm hospitality to him and his party during their stay in the DPRK.

I firmly believe that talks with Comrade Kim Il-song and agreements reached there will make a new and fundamental contribution to the excellent cooperation between the two parties, two states and two peoples for the preservation of peace and the further strengthening of socialism, he notes.

DPRK ANNOUNCES ARREST OF SOUTHERN 'SPY'

SK220441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 21 (KCNA) -- An organ concerned of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public on October 21 the arrest of Kim Chang-kil, a spy sent recently by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets into the northern half of our republic for the purpose of espionage, subversion and terrorism.

Kim Chang-kil, born in 1938, was conscripted into the South Korean puppet army in the early 1960s. He received special training for espionage from the time of his service in the army. He was drafted again in September, 1984 as an agent of the "Security Planning Board". From then on he received training and education in a hideout near Pusan.

With regard to this, Kim said:

I had undergone special espionage training already at the time of my service in the army. So I mainly received education needed after I crossed into the North to carry on my activity there for a long period. As for the contents of education I received, at first I studied "theory of intelligence" and then, on its basis, acquired the method of camouflage, the method of committing terrorism and armed revolt by enlisting members of the spying, method of contact and the method of secret meeting with a liaison man.

Finishing the education and training course needed for spying activity, Kim received from Yi Kye-yong, "dispatcher" in charge of him, at a hideout in Taechong-dong, central district, Pusan, in July, 1985, assignments he should carry out after crossing into the northern half of the republic. He confessed to his assignments.

"Firstly, it is to terrorize cadres of the North. Particularly, after camouflaged infiltration into marine transport domain and gaining "trust", I will get first-hand knowledge of the order of their going to and returning home from the office, order of their business trips and location of their houses and terrorize them at a proper opportunity. "In case of my appointment to public catering establishments, such as restaurant, I will have to use the method of putting poison into food.

"Secondly, it is to grasp those with complaint and discontent to start an armed riot in case of war. Saying that such opportunity would come before long, the dispatcher ordered me to make full preparations.

"Thirdly, it is to gather secrets of the position of important factories including munitions factories, their products, the position of units of the People's Army and their military equipment and to destroy important factories and machines.

"The date of contact with a liaison man is between 12:00-13:00 and 19:00-20:00 on May 1, August 15 and September 9 every year at a designated point."

Kim Chang-kil received such spying mission, met Yi Kye-yong, a "dispatcher" of the puppet security planning board, at 7 hours on the evening of November 23 last year to have his duty reconfirmed and camouflaged as a cook on a trading ship. And he infiltrated into the northern half of the republic via a third country some time ago. But he could not conceal his despicable color and was arrested by highly vigilant officials of our organ concerned.

Making public the confession of Kim Chang-kil, our organ concerned exposed that of late the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group continue to infiltrate spies through third countries, to say nothing of the military demarcation line, in an attempt to perpetrate espionage, assassination and other acts of terrorism against the northern half of our republic.

Our organ concerned warned the U.S. imperialist and the Chon Tu-hwan group that with no vicious move can they dare impair our dignified republic and precious revolutionary gains.

NODONG SINMUN: CHOU CLIQUE DESTROYING DIALOGUE

SK210510 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 20 Oct 86

[NODON SINMUN 21 October commentary: "True Colors as Destroyers of Dialogue Have Been Revealed"]

[Text] As has been reported, on 17 October the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique perpetrated a violent atrocity by arresting and imprisoning an NKDP assemblyman by making an issue of his remarks in the National Assembly on national goals. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique stated that the assertions by the opposition assemblyman that South Korea's national goal should be reunification instead of anticommunism, and that the concept of reunification and the nation should stand above that of communism or capitalism, are contrary to the so-called National Security Law and constitute a pro-communist act benefiting the enemy.

Such tyranny can be committed only by such shameless and atrocious fascist hooligans as the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is familiar only with wielding bayonets and knows nothing about the nation and politics. Through this political terrorist act, the puppets revealed that South Korean society has been reduced to the place where fascism is rampant and where even national assemblymen are not allowed to present their political views. By suppressing with bayonets and guns the legal assertions of politicians for reunification, the puppets showed that they have no intention for reunification, and that they only pursue anticommunist confrontation and permanent division of the nation.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique has made remarks on dialogue and reunification on many occasions. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan not only babbled about talks between the so-called highest authorities with us, but also even put forth the plan for so-called national reconciliation and democratic reunification. Just a few days before they perpetrated an atrocity against the NKDP assemblyman, the puppets raved about the so-called resumption of dialogue. Yet, they committed the violent act of imprisoning an opposition assemblyman who called for reunification on the charge of violating the notorious National Security Law.

This is an open declaration that they will continuously and invariably pursue anticommunism, not reunification, and shows that the remarks made by the puppets concerning dialogue, talks, reunification and so forth are all false and are nothing but deceitful slogans designed to conceal their wicked nature.

The puppets have run amok, in fact, with an anticommunist confrontation commotion to more highly build the barriers of division under the signboard of dialogue. The Chon Tu-hwan clique has ceaselessly opposed all our peace proposals and plans for reunification, including the plan for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, to reunify the nation in such a way as to found a confederal state in unity between the North and South by leaving intact the ideologies and systems in the North and South.

They responded to our demand to suspend military exercises for successful progress in the North-South dialogue by suspending the dialogue by staging the provocative "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise against our Republic together with the U.S. imperialists. They even refused to accept our epochal peace proposal to take practical measures to ease tension by holding talks between those who have real military power in the North and South.

At the preliminary contact to realize the North-South parliamentary talks, the puppets opposed discussing the issue of announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression between the North and South during the main session. At the economic talks, they refused to accept realizing economic collaboration between the North and South. At the Red Cross talks, they rejected, in fact, the issue of realizing free visits among separated families and relatives. This shows that the puppets have opposed anything which was helpful to peace and the reunification of the nation. The reason why the Chon Tu-hwan clique conducted such acts in and outside the meeting places has become clear.

The fact that the South Korean puppets want to have a face to face dialogue with us, while assuming anticommunism as their national policy and calling for the extermination of communists is preposterous and an intolerable mockery of the reunification issue. Anticommunist confrontation and dialogue can never be consistent with each other. The puppets' anticommunist confrontation maneuvers are criminal anti-national acts designed to block the road of dialogue and reunification. The puppets are attempting to realize their ambition for reunification through victory over communism [sunggong tongil yamang] while stretching out time under the signboard of dialogue.

The true colors of the Chon Tu-hwan clique as a destroyer of dialogue and as the most vicious enemy of reunification have been fully revealed to the entire world. Anticommunist confrontation is anachronistic and is a last-ditch frenzy of those who are faced with a crisis.

With the daily mounting anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy by the South Korean students and people and facing a rupture in the ruling camp's strategy of negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties, which is designed for long-term power, the crisis of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime is being deepened to an extreme degree. The puppets are maneuvering to find a way out of such a crisis in strengthening the suppression of the South Korean people and in more viciously waging anticommunist confrontation maneuvers. However, the only thing the puppets will gain from fascist repression and anticommunist confrontation maneuvers are hatred, indignation, and the fierce resistance of the South Korean people.

History does not know the fact that fascist dictators who assume anti-communism as their national goal are safe. The South Korean people without fail will deal a heavy blow to the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the anticommunist fanatics who run counter to the national aspirations for reunification.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS SOLDIER-BUILDERS' ROLE

SK091145 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2124 GMT 4 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 5 October special article by KPA Major General Yi Chun: "The Rewarding Front on Which Our One-a-match-for-100 Might Will Be Demonstrated"]

[Text] Following the epochal step of the KPA Supreme Command, a gigantic force of more than 150,000 soldiers of the People's Army has advanced to socialist construction. At a strained time when new war provocation maneuvers of the enemy are becoming more undisguised and are further expanding into a graver stage, without our party, which is making all possible efforts to prevent a war and ensure peace, we could not think of such a bold step as separating a gigantic force from the People's Army to have it participate in socialist construction.

Today our People's Army is faced with the glorious task of continuously supporting the people's struggle for socialist construction while firmly defending the socialist fatherland. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The officers and men of the People's Army should love the people and defend the lives and property of the people with their lives by highly demonstrating traditional fine customs and should actively aid in the people's struggle for socialist construction. The soldiers of our People's Army advancing toward socialist construction have already undertaken numerous construction projects. They are carrying out the construction struggle in high spirits toward the goals put forth by the party and the leader.

The land reclamation work and construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Plant, the Kungangsan Power Plant and salt ponds, which has been assigned to our People's Army by the party and the leader are very important and glorious tasks. Such gigantic construction projects, carried out in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's magnificent idea and our party's outstanding economic construction operation, are valuable projects to strengthen the nation's economic might, to reform the shape of the nation's land, to better resolve the question of food, clothing, and shelter, and to create assets of tomorrow of the era of the Workers' Party, together with those of today.

The construction projects assigned to the People's Army, including land reclamation, salt ponds, and construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Plant, are great projects to better resolve the question of food, clothing and shelter.

From ancient times, our people have regarded it as their supreme desire to eat pure cooked rice not mixed with any other cereals, together with meat soup, to wear silk clothing, and to live in a tile-roofed house. In order to resolve our people's long-cherished desires, our party has directed great attention to resolving the question of food, clothing and shelter. Thus, today our people have no worries about food, clothing and shelter. However, we should continue to direct great attention to this question in order to achieve complete victory in socialist construction and to better resolve the question of food, clothing and shelter.

As taught by the great leader, only when all the people eat pure cooked rice with meat soup, wear fine clothing, and live in a good house, can the complete victory in socialism be achieved. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song unfolded great ideas to attain an epochal advance in resolving the question of food, clothing and shelter. The construction projects we have undertaken are great works to realize such great ideas. The fact that soldiers of our Peoples Army are assigned the great ideas and great projects unfolded by the party and the leader and are carrying out these ideas and projects reflect peerless pride and honor. The fact that such important and glorious tasks are assigned to us to the expression of the lofty trust and expectations of the soldiers of the People's Army by the party and the leader. Whenever a grave task is confronted in socialist construction, the party calls our People's Army.

The heroic soldiers of the People's Army have given precious sweat for the sacred struggle to expand the nation's assets, including the postwar rehabilitation construction, construction of a vinalon plant, and construction of the expressway between Pyongyang and Wonsan, even while firmly defending the outposts of the fatherland and accelerating socialist construction. In particular, soldiers of our People's Army created a miracle of completing the construction of the world-class Sohae Lockgate in a short period of only 5 years, upholding the call of the party and the leader. The Sohae Lockgate is a proud creation produced by the heroic struggle of the soldiers of the People's Army who are endlessly loyal to the orders and directives of the party and the leader.

Our People's Army has never gone against an order or directive of the party and the leader, even once. Our People's Army is the army of the party which is ever-victorious in the fight against the enemy and which possesses indomitable combat capability in socialist construction. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has highly praise the soldiers and the People's Army, noting that it can timely fulfill any difficulty and arduous task because it is courageous and bold, and its ideological resolve to unconditionally carry out the order is high. Such praise from the great leader, which is more than they deserve, is boundless honor and happiness to the soldiers of our People's Army. It is the tradition of our People's Army to requite the trust and expectations of the party and the leader with revolutionary practice and with loyalty.

The construction projects assigned to us are gigantic and difficult. However, we will continuously safeguard this glorious tradition in construction of the major facilities we have recently undertaken. In order to successfully complete the gigantic construction goals which contain the strategic ideas of the great party and leader in the shortest period of time, we should carry out all work in the manner of constructing the Sohae Lockgate.

Today our party demands vigorous acceleration of the speed of the eighties in a manner of building the Sohae Lockgate. The builders of the Sohae Lockgate showed through practical examples in what spirit and what work style the revolutionary army should work in executing the orders and directives of the party and the leader. This is the very spirit and trait which should be highly demonstrated once again today in land reclamation work and in the construction of salt ponds, the Sunchon Vinalon Complex, Kungangsan Power Plant and the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Plant. Our soldiers who are participating in construction of major facilities should establish combat plans by assuming the construction deadlines demanded by the party as the absolute target of struggle and should highly display the peerless boldness and the sense of sacrifice, as well as mass heroism. Thus, they should ensure without fail the construction deadlines for the assigned facilities.

The gigantic construction projects and the prevailing situation demand that we display more highly the indomitable revolutionary spirit and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance for arduous struggle. It is the revolutionary trait of the soldiers of the People's Army, who inherited the Paektu revolutionary spirit, to overcome any arduous task, no matter what difficulty may block their way, without wavering and cherishing confidence in victory.

Conditions did not constitute any problem to the builders of Sohae Lockgate. No matter what difficult problems may arise in the preparatory work for construction and in construction projects, the soldiers of the People's Army participating in construction should continuously demonstrate their heroic spirit in carrying out the assigned tasks by overcoming all difficulties with their own strength and with the spirit of crossing burning rivers and traversing a rough road.

It is an important method in accelerating the construction to creatively carry out all work in accordance with one's own reality without adhering to existing formulas or existing practices. The construction of major facilities is itself creative work. Soldiers of the People's Army should broadly carry out the mass technological renovation movement by utilizing the experiences gained in the construction of Sohae Lockgate and should strengthen creative cooperation with scientists and technicians. Thus, they should make all construction sites effect constant upsurges and miracles by comprehensively creating and introducing new engineering methods and technical innovation plans.

All facilities we are building are historical creations which will be inherited by future generations, together with the era of the Workers' Party. Therefore, we should thoroughly implement the demand for the battle of speed in construction. Soldiers of the People's Army should strictly observe the technical standards and engineering methods in construction, carrying out all work on a large scale and in a bold and responsible manner, and should ensure construction speed and quality at the highest level.

Preparatory work for construction is underway at most of the construction sites for facilities we have been assigned. Only when preparations are properly carried out can one accelerate speed in construction. Thus, a day and even an hour should be utilized effectively. Soldiers of the People's Army should accelerate the preparatory work for construction by giving priority to technical preparation in cooperation with specialized functionaries. Thus, they should be fully ready to undertake full-scale construction at an early date.

Today the role of commanders in construction of major facilities is important. How skillfully they organize and mobilize the creative activeness and arouse the revolutionary zeal of the soldier masses depends on the organizational ability and revolutionary driving force of the commanders. All commanders should follow the example of Comrade O Chung-uk, who never failed to fulfill the respected supreme commander's orders without delaying even a minute or a second, and should vigorously lead the soldier masses in fulfilling the combat tasks as banner-holders in the offensive battle with the resolution to implement without fail the orders and directives of the party and the leader. In particular, all commanders should always mingle with the soldiers, demonstrating the traditional fine custom of unity between high and low, and should look after the lives of the soldiers, thus inspiring them to exploits.

Meticulous combat preparation is an important key to victory. As taught by the great leader, the construction assigned to the People's Army is gigantic. However, if we properly prepare for and carry it out boldly, we can successfully implement the construction. All commanders should establish construction plans in a realistic and scientific manner in unity with specialized functionaries and should carry out the work of organizing and commanding construction in a militant manner.

The leadership of the party is the life of the People's Army, the army of the party. The decisive factor for victory in construction of the major facilities is to faithfully uphold the leadership of the party. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has taken various steps to accelerate construction by organizing mighty forces consisted of soldiers of the People's Army in order to unfold the respected leader's great ideas into reality. Thus, he is leading the soldiers of our People's Army along the single road of victory.

Soldiers of the People's Army should firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea -- our party's revolutionary idea -- and should always think and act in accordance with the ideas and will of the party. Thus, they should display their boundless loyalty to the party and the leader with lofty success in construction. They should again demonstrate the indomitable might of the People's army, which is firmly united with the party and the leader, by completing the construction of all facilities ahead of schedule under the wise leadership of our party.

VICE SPEAKER RESIGNS OVER LAWMAKER'S ARREST

SK220637 Seoul YONHAP in English 0625 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 22 (YONHAP) -- Rep. Chon Yon-ha, vice speaker of the South Korean National Assembly, Wednesday tendered his resignation to speaker Yi Chae-hyong in wake of the Assembly's "abnormal" approval of the government's motion to arrest an opposition party lawmaker last week. The government's motion to arrest Rep. Yu Song-hwan of the New Korea Democratic Party was approved last week by the ruling Democratic Justice Party in a separate room, not in the main hall, in the absence of NKDP and other opposition members.

In a statement, Cho said that as vice speaker of the assembly, he feels deeply responsible for the abnormal passage of the motion, which was carried out in a wrong place with the police forces cordoning off the voting area to prevent the opposition lawmakers from obstructing the assembly proceedings. Cho's resignation requires approval by the National Assembly in a plenary session.

Yu's arrest followed his controversial floor speech challenging South Korea's cardinal national policy of anti-communism.

Cho said that the NKDP leaders should resign from their positions since they were responsible for the incident and urged Kim Tae-chung and Kim Young-sam, the two de facto leaders of the opposition party, to accept the advice of Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan, who suggested that they work together toward democratization.

In an interview with the ASSOCIATED PRESS in Rome, Cardinal Kim urged South Korea's top politicians to set aside their personal political ambitions and help fashion a smooth transition to "genuine democracy."

"Specifically, South Korea's two leading opposition figures--Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam--should renounce their presidential ambitions, and President Chon Tu-hwan and his deputies should abandon any desire to cling to power in one form or another after Chon steps down in early 1988," the Roman Catholic prelate was quoted as saying.

Cho was elected vice speaker in October last year without his party's support. The NKDP supported the nomination of Rep. Yi Yong-hui as vice speaker, but Cho, the sole candidate for the post, was elected. His election to the position upset the NKDP leadership. Since his Election, Cho has had an uneasy relationship with the NKDP, and he has been unable to preside over an assembly session, due to the NKDP's opposition to his election as vice speaker.

INVESTIGATION OF 'PRO-COMMUNISTS' OPPOSED

SK220047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] The two opposition leaders, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, yesterday expressed strong objections to what they called "the branding of democratic forces as pro-communists and suppression of them."

In an announcement issued after a breakfast meeting, they accused the government of attempting to strain the political situation by conducting an investigation of about 10,000 persons affiliated with democratic forces.

"Through the suppression of people, the incumbent regime is pushing a scheme to stay in power permanently," they asserted.

With such suppressions, they are seeking to destroy the democratic forces, and sever relations between the New Korea Democratic Party and the dissident groups, thus isolating the NKDP, the two opposition leaders said.

By leading two major intraparty factions, the two Kims are taking control of the main opposition NKDP.

The two Kims said, "The suppression is aimed at pushing ahead with their undemocratic constitutional amendment bill featuring a cabinet system of government" once the NKDP is weakened.

The opposition party has called for the adoption of a presidential system of government based on direct election and proposed a selective national referendum to enable the people to choose between the presidential and cabinet systems of government.

"Our NKDP and dissident groups will conduct struggles (for democratization) with a firm unity and destroy a scheme of the present ruling party to stay in power permanently," they said. Kim Yong-sam is adviser to the NKDP and co-chairs the Council for the Promotion of Democracy with Kim Tae-chung.

Referring to the arrest of an NKDP lawmaker Yu Song-hwan for his allegedly pro-communists floor speech, the two Kims said the arrest was conducted through "illegal procedures."

'MASSIVE CRACKDOWN' CONCERNS OPPOSITION LEADERS

HK211508 Hong Kong AFP in English 1453 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 21 (AFP) -- The head of South Korea's major opposition party expressed concern Tuesday over a possible massive crackdown by the authorities on members of the opposition. Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), also accused the authorities of trying to brand "democratic figures" as pro-communist. He told a press conference that president Chon Tu-hwan's government had already hinted that it would "bind the hand and foot" of many democratic figures in an "indiscriminate roundup."

Local press reports have said that the authorities are investigating thousands of dissidents and radical students. Mr Yi said the "victims" of the probe would number about 10,000.

President Chon, meanwhile, accused leftist radicals of playing into North Korean propaganda aimed at disrupting the social stability of South Korea and scuttling the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul. He called for isolating such leftist ideologues from society.

Mr Chon's remarks, which have been echoed by a number of warnings from other government officials, came Tuesday in an address at an anniversary ceremony of the national police.

Mr Yi statements follow last week's arrest of NKDP Member of Parliament Yu Song-hwan, who had demanded that national policy be shifted away from anti-communism to unification of the divided Korean peninsula.

Mr Chon's ruling party moved about 1,000 policemen into the National Assembly building while parliament voted to arrest Mr Yu without the presence of opposition MP's, who had boycotted the proceedings. Mr Yu was accused of violating national security law by making "pro-communist" remarks.

Mr Yi, the opposition leader, described his arrest as "a part of a ruse to extend the current regime's rule."

"It's true that I attempted to quit the shameful National Assembly, which already lost its dignity as a parliament," Mr Yi said. He proposed a private meeting with Mr Chon to solve the current political crisis, while threatening that his opposition party would launch mass rallies unless his request is met.

Mr Yi said the NKDP had decided to return to the National Assembly to stop the plan by the ruling party to prolong its hold on power by taking advantage of the opposition's parliamentary boycott.

"In case our struggle in the assembly forum is blocked by physical forces, we will have an opportunity to directly ask the people which side they stand for," he said.

CONTINUATION OF BCP POLITICAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

BK051311 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 5, 12, 18 Oct 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee Presented at the Third National Party Congress"]

[Text] Burmese Society:

Before 1824, Burma was an independent, feudal country. After its defeats in the First, Second, and Third Anglo-Burmese Wars of 1824-25, 1852, and 1885-86, respectively, Burma, a feudal nation, became a colony dominated and manipulated solely by British imperialism. With the arrival of the British aggressors, the feudal society, which was more than 1,000 years old, witnessed many changes.

Subsistence economy, which played a primary role in the feudal era and was geared for self-sufficiency alone, was destroyed and replaced by production oriented solely for producing crops for export. Likewise, this export-oriented production also replaced the handicraft and cottage industries in urban areas as well as in peasants' homes. British imperialism transformed newly-colonized Burma into a source for raw materials, a market for selling finished goods, a place for cheap labor, and a territory to export capital and reap huge benefits.

After the occupation of Burma, British imperialism nurtured the feudal-landlordism that existed since feudal times so that it would suit the colonial economy, promoted the system of landlords owning farmland, and also fostered the classes of feudal-landlords, the compradores, and the usurpers so that it could easily exploit the peasantry and the other masses.

While keeping Burma's economy, finance, politics, and defense under its sole control, British imperialism conspired with the feudalists to curtail the economic growth of the national capitalists. It was for this reason that the national capitalist economy experienced very weak growth during colonial times. Although representatives of the national capitalist class did play certain distinguished roles in the political and cultural arenas of Burma at certain times, most of them in a way had links with the feudalists at home and with imperialists abroad.

The birth of the proletariat in Burma and its development came not only at the same time as the emergence of the national bourgeoisie but also at the time when imperialist powers (?teamed up) to directly manage and plan economic enterprises. And that is why many belonging to the proletariat have a longer standing than those of the national bourgeoisie. Although the proletariat was few in numbers, the political influence it wielded gradually extended in later years.

Although Burma became politically independent on 4 January 1948, it was transformed into a semicolonial and semifeudal nation because it was economically dependent on imperialists of all stripes. While a semicolonial and semifeudal society, Burma experienced apparent changes in such areas as mechanized farming. But in essence, phenomena such as imperialist and feudal exploitations have continued to exist. All successive reactionary governments -- from the AFPEL [Antifascist People's Freedom League] government to the present one -- have maintained contacts and cooperated with imperialists abroad and have practiced the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the feudal-landlord class at home. They are not only the representatives of imperialism, feudal-landlordism, and bureaucrat capitalism which exploit at home, but also the principal culprits who ensure continued dependency on all stripes of imperialism, safeguard feudal-landlordism, and promote bureaucrat capitalism.

Political, economic, and social problems have deepened and worsened even further under the present military government. People of all nationalities suffer even more under the oppression and exploitation of the military government. In summing up the situation of the country until the time it seized power, the military government declared:

Since independence and until the time the Revolutionary Council assumed the state power, only a capitalist system had been established in Burma, and all the effort to foster a new breed of capitalists resulted not in the birth of national capitalists who would work for the progress of the country but only in foreigner capitalists, compradore capitalists, and bureaucrat capitalists. For this reason, we have only witnessed the big foreigner capitalists, foreigner and national landlords, national compradore capitalists, and bureaucrats getting richer day by day while the entire working people get poorer with time. The economy of the country is also very weak as stated above. Hence, there is no other alternative but to establish a socialist economy -- Burma Socialist Program Party's ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, Volume 1, page 24.

From this statement, the military government admits that since independence and until the time it assumed state power, imperialism, feudal-landlordism, and bureaucrat capitalism were exploiting Burma and that the working people were being impoverished as time passed. It also meant to say that these three systems had been abolished and a socialist economy set up when it assumed power.

Now, let us look at the hard facts. A few years after the military government came to power, the banking and the insurance industries and foreign commercial concerns were nationalized. Foreign credit and loan enterprises were also nationalized. In other words, the military government actually did put the nationalization label on all the key economic enterprises and monopolized them.

What should be explained here is the difference between making these enterprises state-owned and the process of making the people own them through nationalization. First we should understand the class that is in control of state power. When a capitalist class carries out nationalization, it does not mean that the people will become the owners; only the capitalist class will become owners. A state controlled by the capitalist class is a country for that class only. Hence, when nationalization is enforced in a capitalist country, it is not enforced for the benefit of the working people because the process does not change the existing capitalist and production relations, and it is a process aimed only at [words indistinct] and to prop up or safeguard the interests of the capitalist class.

Bureaucrat capitalism fully bloomed under the present military government. Bureaucrat capitalism can assume different forms: the form of private bureaucrat capitalism, the form of state bureaucrat capitalism, and both these forms simultaneously. [Words indistinct] whatever the form, its essence remains the same. Under the military government, state bureaucrat capitalism has fully bloomed.

The military government boasted that it would establish a system under which the entire people will be the owners of all the means of production. Does that mean that imperialist capital no longer exists in Burma under the military government? Does it also mean that imperialist exploitation can be done away with?

Under the military government, economic enterprises belonging to foreigners have been transformed into bureaucrat capital through the nationalization process, and because of this it is true that imperialist capital in the form of direct private investment has lessened considerably.

However, imperialist capital in the form of economic capital has been growing. The export of capital to Burma assumes such forms as joint ventures with, and assistance from imperialists of all stripes. Following closely as an extension of this export of capital are commodity imports into Burma.

In the 2d half of 1984, top leaders of the military clique went on tours abroad to conclude loan, joint venture, and investment agreements. But imperialist countries appeared to have certain apprehensions about making direct investments. The reluctance of international monopoly organizations (and) transnational corporations to invest in politically unstable countries of the world is a well-known phenomenon, and Burma's case is not an exception. Hence, although there have been changes because of changing times, the essence regarding the export of capital and the exploitation by imperialism remains the same.

In the Second 4-Year Plan period -- from 1974-75 to 1977-78 -- the amount of loans and grants Burma received totaled 5,474,800,000 kyat, and the amount rose to 19,622,300,000 kyat in the Third 4-Year Plan period from 1978-79 to 1981-82. In the first 3 years of the Fourth 4-Year Plan -- between 1982-83 and 1984-85 -- the amount was 10,708,200,000 kyat.

In the past decade, the amount of loans and grants taken has doubled. Of the total amount, loans from China constituted 4.8 percent and loans from nonaligned nations stood at 4.2 percent. Hence, the principal source of inflow was economic capital from imperialists and monopoly capitalists. Because of Burma's own conditions, the highest amount came from Japan, followed second by West Germany, third by the International Development Bank -- IDB, and fourth by the Asian Development Bank -- ADB [words indistinct]. Because of the spiralling inflow of economic capital, imperialist countries not only get interest but also profit from the export of commodities which is linked to the flow of economic capital.

The growth of economic capital generates a large amount of interest for imperialist nations. In 1961-62, before the coup by the military government, the amount of interest and the principal sum repaid for loans was more than 200 million kyat, and 22 years after the military government assumed power, in 1983-84 the amount of interest paid on foreign loans alone amounted to 619 million kyat. Together with the repayment of principal sums, the amount stood at 1,623,800,000 kyat. As the amount of foreign loans taken has increased, the interest and principal sums repayable have also risen. The rate of increase was 25.4 percent in 1980, 33.7 percent in 1981, 29 percent in 1982, and 41.7 percent in 1983.

In addition to this, the prices of Burma's export goods have declined while import costs have risen because of the control over the world market by monopoly capitalists. For this reason, while imperialists and monopoly capitalists reap huge profits, Burma has consecutively faced budget deficits since 1977-78.

In 1983-84, Burma's exports fetched over 3.59 billion kyat while imports cost 5.73 billion kyat -- a deficit of more than 2.13 billion kyat. The price of rice fell by 33 percent in 1983-84 as compared to the price in 1981-82. There has also been a similar decline in the prices for minerals and timber and forest products. On the basis of export-import figures for 1969-70, exports increased 3.8 times in 1983-84, but imports grew in that year by 4.6 times.

Burma's export goods are minerals, rice, teak, hardwood, other agricultural products, and semifinished goods. In 1982, rice made up about 50 percent of exports followed by forestry products with 26 percent, and minerals with 13 percent. During colonial times, agriculture occupied the top spot among export commodities, followed by minerals and forestry products, respectively.

In 1982-83, the value of industrial goods exported was only about 1.7 percent of the total export value, while imported goods were mainly industrial goods and machinery spares. Therefore, there has been no fundamental changes in production, export, and import patterns since colonial times.

It is not only in international trade but also in international financial matters that Burma is being exploited. Imperialist nations control the international currency markets, and the value of the kyat has declined with time because of the manipulation of currencies and interest rates. Since 1980-81, the value of the kyat has fallen by 22 percent as compared to the U.S. dollar.

Existing production relations in Burma restrict productive forces, and for this reason, industrial goods produced in 1984 constituted only 20.4 percent of the net worth of production and services of that year. The so-called industries today only have the capacity to engage in unsophisticated assembly work. They are also dependent on imported goods.

Our country continues to be a backward agricultural country and therefore our production base is very narrow. Landlordism continues to exist in the board rural areas. We will deal with this problem in the later chapters.

Burma is economically reliant on all stripes of imperialism. Since it suffers greatly under the exploitation of economic capital as well as from the manipulation and exploitation in international markets, it faces problems in financing investments. The percentage of investment out of the total resources available for consumption and investment were as follows: 14.9 percent in 1979-80, 11.5 percent in 1980-81, 14.3 percent in 1981-82, and 15.8 percent in 1982-83. From these figures, it is apparent that funds available for investment are very low. Even then, the funds available for investments did not come from the country's own resources. They are financed with foreign loans. In other words, Burma's existing economic construction is in a vicious cycle. Foreign loans are taken to make investments, production and expansion projects are carried out, goods are exported, foreign goods are imported, loans are repaid, loans are taken again to make up for shortage of funds, investments are made again with loans taken, and so forth. Difficulties and hardships keep growing, and there is not way out of this vicious cycle. Thus, it is evident that although there may have been some apparent changes to the conditions of the semicolonial and semifeudal society in Burma, the essence has not changed under the military government which has built an economy based on exploitation by imperialism, feudal-landlordism, and bureaucrat capitalism.

To be ideologically clear about the Burmese society which is dependent on all stripes of imperialism, we should firmly grasp the following teaching by Comrade Lenin:

It is essential that we continually explain to, and expose before the broad working masses in all countries, particularly in the backward countries, the systematic fraud being committed by the imperialist powers to create nations which are disguised as politically independent but are economically, financially, and militarily completely dependent on them -- From Lenin's National and Colonial Problems Report.

It is vital for our party to relentlessly expose and attack the military government's reliance on all stripes of imperialism and the fraud it commits by wearing a sham socialist cloak to preach about building a socialist economy so that all the working people will come to clearly see the conditions of the semicolonial and semifeudal society in Burma.

COMMENTARY VIEWS 'FAILURE' OF REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

BK190928 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "Who Is the Culprit Responsible for the Disappointment of World People in the Failure of the Summit in Reykjavik?"]

[Text] Respected listeners: The world's great and significant political event this past week seemed to be nothing other than the summit between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, held in Reykjavik, Iceland, last Saturday and Sunday. AS everyone knows, this summit was held in accordance with Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative proposal. The meeting was considered the fruit of the great, tireless efforts of the Soviet Union which has always done everything possible in a high spirit of responsibility and attentive care for mankind's destiny which is now seriously threatened from the danger of a nuclear war. The world people profoundly understood that the basic, significant issue that would be discussed in the meeting must be the issue of peace and war, including the banning of an arms race, the elimination of nuclear weapons, and the banning of the militarization of space. These problems were discussed by the two sides on many occasions, including during the previous summit in Geneva last November.

With this understanding, peace-loving people throughout the world who are fed up with war have praised and hailed the Soviet efforts in materializing the meeting and wished it a positive result. The world people also expressed the hope that the meeting would be beneficial to world peace and security. But, after the 2-day meeting, they were disappointed to learn that no agreement had been reached.

To the question who is the culprit responsible for the disappointment of the world people in the failure of the Reykjavik summit, the statement of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in his press conference in Reykjavik following the meeting is a clear answer. The Soviet side went to Reykjavik adequately prepared. It brought various important proposals to the meeting room. These proposals, if accepted by both sides, would have promptly led to progress in many fields in the struggle for disarmament, limitation of nuclear weapons, and elimination of threats of the danger from a nuclear war. On the contrary, the U.S. side went to the summit empty-handed. It had prepared nothing for the meeting. This was revealed to the world people from the beginning as the United States did not attach importance to the meeting and Reagan had to go to there because of the pressure by world public opinion as well as public opinion in the United States itself.

At the summit, Mikhail Gorbachev proposed that the strategic arms be reduced by 50 percent and that all medium-range missiles of both the Soviet Union and the United States in Europe be eliminated. He also came out with other proposals. But when the proposal for the United States to halt its study on the so-called SDI or star wars plan was brought to the meeting for consideration, Reagan immediately rejected it. This is the point which has caused the great disappointment of the world people who closely and attentively followed news on the Reykjavik summit.

Reagan returned from the meeting amid the boos uttered by the world people who denounced his stubborn and warlike stand. However, he shamelessly appeared on television delivering a speech trying to evade responsibility for the failure to reach any agreement in the meeting.

In his speech, he tried to resort to using propaganda-style statements aimed at making the world people understand that his rejection is reasonable with the hope of gaining the world people's approval on the SDI project which is claimed by the United States to be an important project that will make the world free from nuclear weapons. But facts are facts, that is to say, by adhering to its SDI program, the United States aims to put mankind under the blow of this star wars program and to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. Therefore, it is absurd for Reagan to say that this project has been carried out in order to make the world free from nuclear weapons. If the United States is really sincere in making this world so, it is then not necessary to spend that large amount of money for use in the so-called SDI project. Only by turning to implementing the Soviet proposal on the halt to the nuclear testing and by joining with the Soviet Union in eliminating all existing types of nuclear and chemical weapons on earth within this century, will the world be saved from the danger of a nuclear war. As for the U.S. SDI project, essentially it is not a self-defense project at all. In fact, it is a project characterized by aggression. It is not aimed at preventing war. It will only promote war, intensify the arms race, and push mankind into the abyss of a destructive war even sooner.

MILITARY PERSONNEL WORK IN SPIRIT OF DRAFT REPORT

BK171256 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Since the beginning of September, cadres and combatants attached to the military command of Bokeo Province have energetically translated into reality the spirit of the draft political report of the party Central Committee, which will be presented to the fourth party congress, with a sense of competing with one another to score achievements and to consolidate and build their respective units into all-round strong ones so as to contribute together to defending and building the country into a socialist state as soon as possible. In the past 1 month, they have taken the initiative to carry out patrol missions to maintain security in the areas under their jurisdiction, thus preserving peace and tranquility and creating favorable conditions for the people of all tribes in the province to earn their living in peace.

In the meantime, the cadres and combatants of the military command of Bokeo Province also contributed labor to repair intervillage roads and cleaned up and repaired their living quarters and posts.

REPORTAGE ON GANDHI'S 19-20 OCT OFFICIAL VISIT

Report on Arrival

BK190625 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] At 0845 this morning Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, his wife, and party arrived at the military terminal of Air Force Headquarters via his special aircraft. Welcoming them were Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon, Cabinet ministers, and many senior Thai officials. The prime minister escorted the Indian prime minister to review the honor guards, and the visitor was given a 19-gun salute. The prime minister then introduced the Indian prime minister to senior Thai officials who were there to welcome him. The Indian prime minister was then escorted to the Air Force reception room, where he was introduced to other Thai Cabinet ministers, senior officials, and members of the diplomatic corps. The Indian prime minister and his wife then proceeded to the Oriental Hotel, where he will stay during his visit.

At about 1140 the Indian prime minister laid a wreath at the Victory Monument. At 1150 the Indian prime minister proceeded to the Chulalongkorn University auditorium to receive an honorary doctorate in political science. At the university, Manu Wiraburut, deputy rector for academic affairs and acting rector, put a gown on the Indian prime minister and read the announcement. Bunrot Binson, president of Chulalongkorn University Council, then presented the visitor with the honorary doctorate in political science. The Indian prime minister then delivered a 15-minute address to the gathering of distinguished guests and his entourage. The conferring of the degree to the Indian prime minister is in recognition of his great achievements in the administrative, political, government, international relations, and social development fields; his support to technical progress in the field of engineering at Chulalongkorn University; and in the interests of good long-standing Thai-Indian relations.

This noon the Thai Board of Trade, the Association of Thai Industries, and the Association of Thai Banks will host a luncheon in honor of the Indian prime minister at the Oriental Hotel. This afternoon the Indian visitor will hold official discussions with the Thai prime minister.

Gandhi-Prem Meeting

BK191244 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The meeting between Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at Government House this afternoon was conducted at two levels: the two prime ministers; and foreign ministers and ambassadors to the two countries. Both sides exchanged views for about 45 minutes. The two leaders agreed that the Indian prime minister's visit to Thailand marked the opening of a new era of Thai-Indian relations, a good initiative conducive to the strengthening of peace in the region and the increase in cooperation between Thailand and India. The two countries will increase bilateral cooperation in compliance with the UN initiative, which encourages developing countries in the same region to increase mutual cooperation and assistance. The two leaders considered increasing bilateral trade and cooperation in developing their countries and exchanging visits of officials as well as cooperation in the fields of culture, tourism, science, technology, and fishery.

Regarding the call for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, Sawanit Khongsiri, director general of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, said:

[Begin recording] At the premier level, I was informed that the two leaders discussed international issues and exchanged views on the Cambodian issue. Both sides agreed that after all, their [India's] and our views are identical -- that is both are for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people have their self-determination. The two prime ministers agreed on this issue. These are the major issues they discussed. They also discussed investment. Secretary General of the Board of Investment Khun Chira explained the Eastern Seaboard Development project to the Indian side and persuaded it to participate in the project. [end recording]

The consultative meeting at official level, the second round, lasted about 1 hour and 45 minutes. Both sides agreed to exchange visits of delegations. Thailand will first send a mission to India. They also exchanged views on the development of each country and the new round of talks on international trade that was held in Uruguay and discussed family planning and birth control in each country. The Indian side expressed its interest in Thailand's open university system, the role of Thai women in the development of the country and cooperation in fishing industry.

India offered to sell wheat flour, cotton, soybeans, animal feed, pesticide, chemical products, electricity generators, trucks and jeeps and wanted to buy Thai green beans, green mung beans, paper pulp, fluorite, tin, and pararubber.

Representing the Thai side at the official-level meeting were the agriculture and agriculture cooperatives minister, secretary general of the prime minister, secretary general of the National Economic and Social Development Board, secretary general of the Board of Investment, and secretary general of the National Security Council.

Delhi on Leader Speeches

BK191629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister has called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea. Speaking at a banquet hosted in his honor by the Thai prime minister, General Prem Tinsulanon, in Bangkok tonight, Mr Rajiv Gandhi said to achieve this objective a process of negotiations should be initiated. The prime minister said that cooperative, friendly relations will be the guarantee for durable peace and stability in our area. It is to foster friendly relations among the countries of our region that the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation -- SARC -- has been launched. He said some lessons are to be learned from Thailand's experience in consolidating ASEAN.

The All India Radio special correspondent, Radhanath Chaturvedi, reports from Bangkok that Mr Rajiv Gandhi also touched upon economic relations between India and Thailand. Their technical cooperation program has led to exchanges of relevant developmental experiences. India has many successful joint ventures with Thai entrepreneurs, Mr Gandhi said. He referred to the cultural bonds between the two countries and said although we have somewhat different perspectives on some international issues, dialogue should continue.

Earlier, welcoming the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, General Tinsulanon said the friendship existing between India and Thailand will mark a new era of cooperation between the two countries. He said we would look forward to further expansion of this cooperation. He felt that India can assist in bringing about a political solution to the Kampuchean question in pursuance of the UN resolutions.

The two prime ministers today initiated steps to extend bilateral cooperation in major economic and scientific fields. They discussed a number of measures relating to political and economic issues concerning the two countries. All India Radio special correspondent Dipankar Mukhopadhyaya reports that while the views of the two prime ministers were not identical on the Kampchean issue, there were certain other areas where commonality was reached.

Gandhi Banquet Speech

BK200221 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Oct 86 p 5

["Text" of 19 October speech by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at a state banquet held in Bangkok in his honor -- passage in slantlines published in italics]

[Text] Thailand has the proud distinction of being one of the few Asian countries which did not succumb to foreign rule during the colonial era. It is an honour to be on a soil which has so bravely held high its independence through the turbulent vicissitudes of history.

My grandfather (Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, independent India's first Prime Minister) saw in Thailand's independence a beacon of hope for all of Asia. Writing from prison on New Year's Eve 1933 to his daughter -- my mother, Indira Gandhi -- who was then a girl of 15, he described the establishment of the Rama Dynasty in 1782 and its continuity over a century and a half. He pointed to the good government of the dynasty under which "very wisely an effort was made to cultivate good relations with foreign powers." Jawaharlal Nehru concluded:

"...A part of Siam has escaped European domination, and that is the only country to do so in this part of Asia. The tide of European aggression has been checked now, and there is little chance of Europe getting more territory in Asia. The time is soon coming when the European Powers in Asia will have to pack up and go home."

Prophetic words, indeed.

To be in Thailand is to capture the flavour of that cultural heritage which is common to us. [sentence as published] Yet, that heritage has been so transformed by local colour and local tradition that it is fascinatingly different while remaining endearingly familiar. The distinctive characteristic of our civilisations has been their capacity to absorb, assimilate and synthesise.

It is this quality which today's world needs above all. Frozen attitudes of hostility and hate need to give way to understanding and compassion. We have to recognise that there is no purchase in trying to cast the diversity of the world into a single mould. History, geography, culture and civilisation have endowed different nations differently -- and these differences are reflected in their present economic and social systems. Change from within is possible but imposition from without will be resisted. To live in harmony with diversity, exchange experiences and perceptions, learn to share and share in learning -- that is the essence of peaceful coexistence. The Dhammapada says:

[In Palai] /Nahi vairan vairaani
Sammantigh kudachanan
A-vairan ch-sammanti
Es dhammo sanantano.

Not at any time
Are enmities appeased through enmity
They are appeased through nonenmity
That is the Eternal law./

We have, perhaps, somewhat different perspectives on some international issues. But the way of the Buddha is the way of dialogue. We would like to continue our dialogue with you so that we achieve a greater awareness and a deeper understanding of each other's policies.

The question of Kampuchea is of concern to all. The people of that unfortunate country suffered the ravages of the most cruel genocide known to history. They have the right to determine their destiny free from all foreign interference, subversion and coercion. We urge a process of negotiations to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces and to ensure the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region. Cooperative friendly relations among all your neighbours would be the surest guarantee of a durable peace and stability in the region.

It is to foster cooperative friendly relations among the countries of our region that we have launched the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Successful regional cooperation has to be tailored to the requirements of each region. There are some lessons to be learnt from your experience of consolidating ASEAN, but each of us has to essentially base ourselves on the compulsions and the genius of our respective regions. SAARC brings together countries of very diverse size. We seek through SAARC the additional common dimension of regional cooperation. We adhere in our decisions to the principle of unanimity and eschew contentious bilateral questions. Since the first summit last year, good progress has been made in the identified fields of cooperation. We are well set for a further impetus at the forthcoming summit in Bangalore, India.

Economic relations between India and Thailand have demonstrated an encouraging buoyancy. We have many successful joint ventures with Thai entrepreneurs. A programme of technical cooperation has led to exchanges of relevant development experience. We welcome your students to our institutions of higher learning. Your scholars are making a valuable contribution to the recovery and preservation of our ancient traditions. Most recently, we had His Serene Highness Prince Suphatthradit Ditsakun, rector of Sinpakon University, and other Thai scholars participate in a seminar in Lucknow on "Ramayana Traditions and National Cultures in Asia." We are keenly looking forward to the visit to India next year of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirinthon, renowned as a world authority on Sanskrit studies. It is through the intensification of relations in all fields that we can in contemporary times be true to our millennia-old heritage of close interaction.

My wife and I would like to thank you and the people of Thailand for the cordiality of the welcome extended to us.

Paper on 19 Oct Events

BK200339 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Oct 86 pp 1,2

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon last night urged India to use its "immense prestige" and "moral influence" to bring about solution to the Kampuchean conflict, and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi responded by calling for a "process of negotiations" to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea. [passage omitted]

In his speech at the dinner reception at Government House last night, General Prem described his talks with Gandhi as "most productive and (it) revealed a meeting of minds on many issues."

General Prem then referred to the Kampuchean problem and urged the Indian premier to assist in "bringing about a political solution to the Kampuchean question in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations." [Passage omitted on Gandhi speech]

Gandhi also noted that the two countries still have "somewhat different perspectives on some international issues" and he said he hopes to see the two countries continue their bilateral dialogue in order to "achieve a greater awareness and a deeper understanding of each other's policies."

India, since the administration of Gandhi's mother, Indira Gandhi, has recognized the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, whereas Thailand recognizes the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea which is resisting the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

Accompanying Gandhi to the top-level meeting were Indian Minister of External Affairs and Commerce P. Shiv Shankar and Indian Ambassador to Thailand Arjun G. Asrani. The Thai side consisted of General Prem, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, and Thai Ambassador to India Pohirat Itsarasena.

Immediately after the meeting, another meeting of senior officials of the two countries followed. It lasted nearly two hours. The Thai spokesman reported that the second meeting discussed ways to increase trade, investment and tourism, fishery joint ventures, population problems, the role of women in development and international cooperation in human resource development.

Thai officials in the second meeting included agriculture Minister Han Linanon, Secretary General Sano Unakun of the NESDB [National Economic and Social Development Board], and Board of Investment Secretary General Decha Bunchuchuai. Sano and Decha explained Thailand's Sixth Economic and Social Development Plan and the Eastern Seaboard development scheme.

The Indian officials were led by Minister of State Planning Ajit Panja. They expressed interest in participating in Thailand's Eastern Seaboard development projects, the Thai spokesman reported.

Gandhi and his wife Sonia arrived in Bangkok from New Zealand yesterday morning amid tight security. One Indian journalist covering Gandhi's visit noted that security measures in Bangkok were the toughest that he had seen on Gandhi's four-nation trip which included Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand.

Gandhi, the first Indian premier to visit Thailand, was met at the military airport by Premier Prem Tinsulanon and both reviewed the honour guard. As part of the security measures, hundreds of policemen were posted along the route from the airport into the city for the motorcade.

Security at the Oriental Hotel where the Gandhis stayed overnight was also extremely tight with dozens of policemen guarding almost every corner of the compound. Trained dogs were also used to sniff suspicious objects while everyone, including Gandhi, had to go through a metal detector on the second floor of the hotel to enter the Grand Ballroom where the Indian premier attended the luncheon and met members of the India community.

Gandhi laid a wreath at the Victory Monument and received an honorary doctorate degree in political science from Chulalongkorn University yesterday morning.

He attended a luncheon hosted by three business associations before going to Government House to meet General Prem.

After the meeting, Gandhi, accompanied by his wife, went to Chitlada Palace for an audience with Their Majesties the King and Queen. Returning from the audience, Gandhi and his wife met with over 500 representatives of the Indian community in Thailand.

Gandhi told the Indians in a 40-minute impromptu address in Hindi about the latest economic and political developments in India.

Gandhi will end his visit with a press conference at the hotel this morning.

Radio on Gandhi News Conference

BK210400 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] His Excellency Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi paid an official visit to Thailand on 19 and 20 October 1986. Before leaving for New Delhi he held a press conference early yesterday morning at the Oriental Hotel, Bangkok. He said to the members of the press:

[Begin recording] [Gandhi] This has been the first ever visit of an Indian prime minister to Thailand. Although our cultural links have very old origins, we have not had the type of relations that we could have had, should have had, in more modern times. I believe that this will be a turning point in the relations between Thailand and India. There are major possibilities of cooperation between our countries. My talks have been very warm and friendly. I have been greatly honored that his majesty took time out on a Sunday and that the crown prince and Princess Maha Chakri were also present at the meeting. I have invited Prime Minister Prem to visit India and we look forward to his coming to India.

We have been concentrating for some time on developing South-South cooperation, and I believe there is tremendous scope for cooperation in many fields between Thailand and India. We signed an agreement on science and technology. Thailand has asked that we raise the joint trade committee to a joint commission, and we will gladly do this. We have talked about fishing. We will be cooperating in that area. There are a number of other areas where we have come to more specific agreement and a little more discussion will be required to finalize that, but we believe that from this visit a lot of exchange between Thailand and India will take place. We are especially looking forward to not just trade of commercial exchange, but also of cultural exchanges between our two countries. [end recording]

Another question has been raised at the gathering about the Kampuchean issue's process of negotiations. My prime minister said that:

[Begin recording] [Gandhi] Well, we ourselves were not thinking of starting negotiations. We have not involved ourselves in that process, because we have felt that ASEAN and other countries of the region were handling that.

But yesterday I stated my position, India's position, that firstly we would not like any of the elements that were responsible for the genocide that took place in Kampuchea to come back, but we would like the process of negotiations which would take away all foreign forces, intervention, interference, and allow Kampuchea to come out as an independent nation, an independent nonaligned nation. We, as you are aware, we recognize the present government in Kampuchea and it is very difficult for us to recognize any other government. [end recording]

Asked how the prime minister would sum up his four-nation visit, namely Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, and Thailand, his excellency the Indian prime minister had this to say:

[Begin recording] [Gandhi] This tour of Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, and Thailand was really aimed at looking at our own region. India has for too long looked towards the developed, and this has been a tendency for most developing nations. We would like to reverse that trend and look more at each other in the south, develop our own relations, our own place, to develop our own expertise and technologies in various fields. I feel that after this tour India's relations with all four countries will improve tremendously in all spheres.

[Unidentified newsmen] Mr Prime Minister, your country has recognized the Heng Samrin regime, and there is one proposal put up by the coalition government of Kampuchea, recognized by the United Nations, one of the proposals is calling for a general election to include the Heng Samrin as party in a national government to be created after the general election supervised by the UN and the disarming of the Khmer Rouge. Do you think the party concerned should accept such a proposal, and do you think India, as champion of Nonaligned Movement, finds that proposal acceptable? The other part of my question is: As the champion in the Nonaligned Movement to recognize the Heng Samrin regime which is not recognized by some countries in Southeast Asia, in ASEAN, do you think that India could improve its relations by how India will erase this (?stain spot) of Kampuchean issue to improve relations between India and ASEAN? Thank you.

[Gandhi] Well, let us first say that our recognizing a particular regime doesn't depend so much on what others do as our own assessment. And if you think back to the time when the Heng Samrin regime came in, almost everyone in Kampuchea was happy that the old regime had ended and finished its [word indistinct]. We are not, I am not absolutely up to date on all the details of the proposal that you talked about, but we are looking at it and it will be reflected in our position in the UN at appropriate time. [end recording]

Paper on Gandhi News Conference

BK200805 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 20 Oct 86 pp 1, 32

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said this morning he will discuss the conflict in Kampuchea with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and try to work out ways to further a negotiated settlement.

Speaking at a press conference at the end of a two-day official visit at the Oriental Hotel, Gandhi said "regional issues will definitely be discussed with Gorbachev and I am sure Kampuchea will be one of them."

Asked whether he will use his "immense prestige and moral influence" to help bring about a political solution to the Kampuchean conflict as pledged by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, Gandhi said "I need to do a little bit of homework before I can tell you precisely what we can do or what we would do."

He said, after going back to India, he will look at the situation and see what part he can play if there is a role for India to play.

On the question of how he is going to help solve the Kampuchean problems, Gandhi said India is not thinking of establishing a negotiation because ASEAN has already been carrying out that duty. He said foreign troops should be withdrawn from Kampuchea, but that no elements of the brutal Khmer Rouge should return to power. He said he would bring up the subject during Gorbachev's visit to India in mid-November.

Thai diplomatic sources said Thailand was pleased with the offer -- the first time that India had agreed to broach the subject with the Soviet Union.

The press conference was held under "very tight" security. Gandhi said he held a friendly talks with Gen Prem yesterday and extended an invitation to the Prime Minister to visit India.

He said he had discussed many fields of cooperation with his Thai counterpart during which the Thai side urged India to upgrade joint trade committee to joint trade commission and meet at least once a year. He believe that there will be more cooperations and they would be finalised later adding that his visit would bring a lot of exchanges between the two countries and those cooperation would include culture.

During the press conference, Gandhi sharply criticised President Ronald Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative" or "Star Wars," saying it was blocking arms control efforts, would fuel an expensive and dangerous arms race in space and would never work.

"We do not believe there is such a thing as a bullet-proof vest against nuclear weapons," Gandhi said, "every information we have says the SDI cannot work."

The Indian leader, however, said India was interested in buying high technology equipment including jet engines for warplanes from the United States.

He dismissed U.S. concerns that the technology would leak to the Soviet Union, India's main arms supplier. "There is no reason for apprehension," he said. "Our record has reassured the United States."

Gandhi, a former professional pilot, said the U.S. F-404 jet engine produced by General Electric and used in the F-18 "a good engine," but a final decision on its purchase had not yet been made.

India is one of the few non-communist states that recognises the government Hanoi installed in Phnom Penh after it ousted the Khmer rouge leadership in 1979.

Report on Departure

BK200554 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, his wife, and party have concluded their official 2-day visit to Thailand. They left for home this morning aboard a special aircraft from the Air Force terminal at 0945. They were seen off by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon; Cabinet ministers; senior Thai military, police, and civilian officials; and members of the diplomatic corps.

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES HANOI PARTY CONGRESS

BK210500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Oct 86

["Text" of 19 October "important address" by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV, at the 10th congress of delegates of the Hanoi municipal party organization -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates: On behalf of the comrades recommended by the party Central Committee to come to Hanoi to run as candidates for delegates to the sixth national party congress, I warmly greet the congress of delegates of the capital's party organization. On this occasion, I would like to convey to all the cadres, party members, combatants, and people of the capital the intimate regards of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers.

Over the past 11 years, since the entire country entered the first stage of the transitional period to socialism, under party leadership our people have made great efforts and have achieved notable progress. However, we have committed serious shortcomings and mistakes in economic leadership. Besides the fundamental advantages, the socioeconomic situation in our country is facing a great many difficulties which require clear-sightedness and calmness if correct solutions are to be found.

Held against this background, the sixth national party congress takes on special importance. At this congress, we must further concretize the party's lines set forth at the fourth and fifth congresses, elucidate the strategic guiding thoughts, and determine the tasks of our party and people for the remaining years of the first stage of the transitional period. In the spirit of respecting the truth, looking squarely at the truth, and clearly speaking the truth, we should deeply analyze our shortcomings and mistakes. On this basis, we should set forth resolute and realistic policies and measures to help the Vietnamese revolution quickly overcome the difficulties and continue to advance steadily.

In the process of perfecting the party Central Committee's draft political report to be presented to the sixth party congress, the Political Bureau has discussed and unanimously reached conclusions on a number of the party's economic viewpoints. These are conclusions drawn from the real situation in our country, from the major lessons of experience in the past 10 years, and from the analysis and reception of the opinions contributed by the party congresses at various levels; by various mass, political, and social organizations; and by the scientific and technical circles, notables, and intellectuals throughout the country to the draft political report. These conclusions also reflect the creative application of Marxist-Leninist theory on the transitional period as well as the practical experience in socialist construction over the past decades of the fraternal parties in the socialist community, especially the profoundly renovative spirit of revolutionary and scientific significance raised at the 27th CPSU Congress.

In past years we committed the mistakes of infantilism, leftist deviation, voluntariness, and acting against the objective law. These mistakes were reflected in the deployment of the economic structure along the line of our fondness for developing heavy industry on a large scale that exceeded our real capabilities; in the maintenance for too long of the mechanism of management based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies with a superstructure too imposing for the infrastructure to bear, forcing us to depend to a large extent on foreign aid to survive; and in our desire to achieve transformation at an early date by quickly abolishing nonsocialist economic components.

On the one hand, we have been subjective and hasty, trying to rush things, fond of doing more things at a faster pace and on a larger scale than our capability permits. On the other hand, once we have committed mistakes, we became conservative and sluggish, bent on prolonging the status quo, and lacking the courage and determination to correct them.

These shortcomings and mistakes have resulted in the productive forces being restrained, imbalances becoming ever more widespread, productivity, quality, and efficiency being steadily reduced, products and commodities becoming scarce, and circulation being choked. The country's latent potentials as well as the great assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, far from being brought into full play, have been seriously squandered and face the danger of gradually becoming exhausted.

Lands, labor, material-technical bases, capital, capability, experience, intelligence, and skills of the entire country, of the various sectors, and of every region, as well as the laboring people's potentials, have not been exploited and put into full use. Meanwhile, unemployment tends to rise, prices fluctuate wildly, and life is unstable. Negativism has developed, traditional spiritual and ethical values are eroded, and socioeconomic activities are thrown into prolonged chaos, causing widespread doubt about the future and a lack of confidence in the party's leadership.

Faced with the development of the situation, we have been at a loss, unable to find effective measures to cope with it; and, consequently, we have let things follow their own course and start to lean to the right. It is obvious that the more we maintain the old ways of thinking and doing things, the more difficulties will pile up.

The world today is changing rapidly. Socialism must strive to prove its all-round superiority over capitalism in practice. For socialist community, renovation is the way to surge forward so as to meet the demands of our times and satisfy the legitimate and ever-increasing needs of the people. For our country, renovation is all the more an imperative requirement and an issue of vital importance. This requirement corresponds at the same time with the internal demand of our country's economy and with the changing trend of our times. Only by renovating our ways of thinking and doing things -- renovating our thinking, especially economic thinking, renovating our work behavior, and renovating organization and cadres -- will we be able to extricate ourselves from the current difficult situation.

Our potentials are by no means small, but outmoded concepts, viewpoints, and thoughts are hampering the utilization and development of these potentials. In spite of the forces at our disposal, we have tied our own hands with mistakes committed in carrying out a strategic arrangement of the economic structure and in economic management. The sixth congress will have the heavy task of deciding, on the basis of renovating thinking and changing the ways of thinking and doing things, to reorient the arrangement of the economic structure and renovate the mechanism of management so as to free the existing production forces and to exploit and bring into play all the country's potentials so as to vigorously develop production forces.

To realize the aforementioned strategic concept we must link the development of production forces with efforts to step up socialist transformation and consider this a regular and continuous task throughout the transition period in appropriate forms and suitable steps so as to make production relations compatible with the characteristics and capability of the production forces and always help the production forces to develop.

What I have just presented above can be considered as the most important step taken by our party to renovate economic thinking. Advancing to socialism from poverty and backwardness, we must seek ways to exploit and fully utilize all capabilities so that all working people are employed and can contribute toward turning out plenty of wealth for society with the aim of systematically carrying out the fundamental economic law of socialism that calls for satisfying the laboring people's ever-increasing material and cultural needs. Based on the experience gained by our country itself and by fraternal socialist countries, we affirm that it is possible to advance directly to socialism from an economy chiefly characterized by small production without going through the stage of capitalist development. However, it is definitely impossible to bypass the development of goods production and to correctly use the goods-money relationship in planning the national economy.

The renovation process has already been laid out from the resolution of the fourth party Central Committee's sixth plenum, and especially since the resolution of the fifth party Central Committee's eighth plenum. The party Central Committee's eighth plenum profoundly analyzed the great and multifaceted harm of the mechanism of management based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and decided to do away with the old, outmoded mechanism of management and shift to a mechanism of management based on economic accounting and socialist business with planning as the kingpin.

The new spirit and letter of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution demonstrate a maturing step in the economic thinking of our party. The Political Bureau's recent assessment of certain economic concepts has further clarified in a more systematic manner this new spirit and letter.

We must imbue ourselves thoroughly with the concepts outlined in the Political Bureau's assessment and must include these concepts in the process of developing our party's economic thinking ever more profoundly and comprehensively.

A new economic thinking involves the application of Marxism-Leninism in our country's situation to suit objective law and the level of the economy in each particular stage of its development. This is a dialectical, scientific, and revolutionary thinking.

In guiding the implementation of the party Central Committee eighth plenum resolution, we have committed a number of serious mistakes. Faced with temporary difficulties, obstacles, and setbacks, there exists a feeling of bewilderment and skepticism over the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution and a tendency to maintain bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies.

We must get rid of all indications of waivering and must be determined to preserve the correctness and the profound scientific and revolutionary characters of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution. Meanwhile, in the process of implementation, we must encourage and welcome those timely and constructive suggestions in order to make the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution ever more practical and more fully and correctly reflective of the requirements in production and life and to create conditions for the fundamental spirit and letter of the resolution to suit the people's lives.

In supervision of work, we must qualitatively work out appropriate steps and work methods, trying to avoid becoming impatient and hasty as we did previously in making an unexpected across-the-board readjustment of the system of prices, wages, and money to a very high level.

When it comes to strategic determination, we must resolve to follow unreservedly the direction of renovation in line with the objective law, that is, discarding bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and shifting to economic accounting and socialist business.

What we have to do now is to reflect on our recent experiences, both successful and unsuccessful, to determine practical and effective measures to overcome difficulties and correct shortcomings and wrongdoings along the line of persistently carrying on renovation with a determination not to return to the former course of actions. Returning to bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies amounts to returning to a cul-de-sac in which we have been confined for years with no way out. Discarding bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and carrying out economic accounting and socialist business is precisely the correct way out without any other alternatives.

Opposing bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies is a very hard struggle between the old and the new, between the progressive and the backward, between the dynamism of the need for renovation and the conservative thinking of well-ingrained habits, and between the needs to establish genuine socialist collective mastery for the entire working population and the individualism of a number of people who are holding on to their special prerogatives and privileges under the pretext of defending socialism. This struggle is taking place within the party, the state apparatus, and various mass organizations as well as among the people, within each and every echelon and sector, and inside everyone of us.

The future of the fatherland and the interests of the nation require that party cadres and the entire party memberships, especially leading cadres, must exemplarily take the lead in this struggle. We must boldly rid ourselves of conservatism and backwardness, free ourselves from simplistic concepts of socialism [as heard], give up those special prerogatives and privileges and other involvements which run counter to the principle of distribution according to labor and which we have long benefited from the system of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies if we are to contribute to promoting the birth of the new. We must regard this as a means to affirm our position as truly loyal servants of the people as advised by esteemed Uncle Ho.

In the struggle for renovation, our party will gradually reach maturity; and each cadre and member of the party will also become mature. Those who cannot rid themselves of conservative and backward thoughts, cannot overcome individualism, and dare not give up special prerogatives and privileges will naturally negate themselves before the people and set themselves aside from the path of national progress.

Comrades, at this congress, you have the duty to discuss the party Central Committee's political report to be presented to the sixth congress, contribute your opinions regarding this report, and at the same time, decide on the targets, orientations, and tasks of the capital party organization for the 1986-90 5-year period. To do this satisfactorily it is necessary to study and thoroughly understand the viewpoints cited in the conclusion adopted recently by the Political Bureau and already sent to the congresses of provinces and municipalities.

The points I have just mentioned are aimed at giving you additional food for thought in the course of your study.

Dear comrades, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat are always concerned about the situation in Hanoi Municipality, and they have regularly followed every step of your progress and given you due encouragement, for the purpose of the capital is a common source of pride for the people nationwide. In past years, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the guidance of the Secretariat and the standing body of the Council of Ministers and with the coordinated activities and cooperation of the various sectors, provinces, and municipalities throughout the country in implementing party resolutions, especially Resolution No 08 of the Political Bureau on the tasks of the capital, the party organization and people of Hanoi have strived to overcome difficulties, surmounted many challenges, and scored important achievements. These achievements are admirable. The efforts made by you, comrades, and the municipal people are commendable.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, I welcome these achievements and heartily praise the spirit of stalwart and persistent struggle displayed by the party organization and people in the capital.

What has been accomplished is considerable, but the coming tasks are even bigger and heavier. They require that the party organization and compatriots in the capital further develop their initiative and creativity as well as their extraordinary efforts.

As the key political, cultural, and scientific-technological center and, at the same time, a large economic center and an international business center, Hanoi enjoys a very basic advantage in that concentrated here is an important part of the country's multifarious potentials. To speed up the progress that is still slow as compared with the requirements and capabilities so as to meet the expectation of the municipal people as well as the people throughout the country, you must take stronger initiatives in finding every measure possible to exploit the municipality's very strong positions and its existing potentials.

The resolutions of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, especially the economic viewpoints which have just been decided upon by the Political Bureau, are opening the way for you to take full advantage of the current conditions to rapidly develop these strong positions and potentials. At the same time, efforts must continue to be made in a rational manner to build an infrastructure consisting of electricity, water, communication and transportation, and signal and liaison services so as to promptly meet the requirements for developing production, expanding circulation, and stabilizing the people's life.

Building the capital in general and building the infrastructure of the capital in particular are the duties of the capital party organization and compatriots. They are also the common duties of the entire party, of all echelons and sectors, and of our entire population as the capital is a source of pride for the whole country and it serves as a representative of our country in relations with the outside world.

Together with the efforts of the party organization and people in the capital, all centrally-run sectors and all localities must regard the building of Hanoi as their own duty. They must contribute to renovating the face of the capital quickly and steadily.

On the basis of carrying out overall planning harmoniously, combining immediate with long-term activities, economic construction with political, cultural, and social activities, and modern architecture with traditional, relying on the efforts of the entire country, and with the assistance given by the Soviet Union and other fraternal and friendly countries, we can and must struggle to bring Hanoi one step ahead of its economic development level if we are to ensure those conditions needed by the capitals of whatever countries to meet their political, cultural, and social requirements.

The Political Bureau's Resolution No 08 on activities to be carried out by the capital clearly specifies these requirements and tasks. However, our understanding is inadequate. Not it is necessary to reiterate and emphasize these requirements so we can understand them more thoroughly and implement them more satisfactorily in the period ahead.

We must strive to enable Hanoi to be a worthy capital for the SRV, to retain its own traits, and to take up and develop the fine tradition of the land of Thang Long with a thousand-year-old culture. In this construction undertaking, the party organization and people of the capital must take the lead. Responsible central-run sectors must achieve constant and close cooperation with Hanoi. Other localities in the country and duty-bound to actively participate in this construction.

I favor the course along which Hanoi is building its economic structure as already outlined in the party organization's report on its situation and tasks covering industrial and agricultural activities, support services, and foreign economic policy. I also would like to contribute some of my opinions to you, comrades.

In recent years, the suburban area has been widely expanded. Giving more attention to the agricultural field is therefore necessary and correct. We must pay attention to building a new rural area up to the standard required for the capital's suburban area. We must carry out the three revolutions, consolidate and strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, gradually perfect the system of giving out contracts for end-products to groups of laborers and individual laborers, do away with nonspecific contracts, link the development of the outer-city with the inner-city areas, and work out an appropriate policy to stimulate agricultural development, covering both crop cultivation and animal husbandry, in order to achieve self sufficiency right within the agricultural sector and to supply part of its grain and food to the municipality.

On the other hand, we must, however, realize the Hanoi capital now and in the future will continue to be an industrial center. You, comrades, must strive to develop various industries, especially the consumer goods industry, the machinery and electronic industries, and the export goods processing and manufacturing industry. These are the strengths of the capital and also the duties of the capital toward the whole country. All of the country cares for Hanoi. Conversely, Hanoi must duly contribute to caring for all of the country.

Carrying out industrial development vigorously in the capital amounts to contributing greatly to the agricultural development of the entire country, especially of those provinces in the Red River Delta and in the former 4th Region as well as of those midland and mountain provinces in the northern part of our country. Simultaneous efforts must also be made to carry out agricultural, industrial, small-industry, and handicraft development right in the suburban area.

Our way of viewing things cannot be confined to the municipal economy. There must be a broad range of views. We must strive to accelerate the production of industrial goods, especially consumer and export goods, in the struggle to make Hanoi industry play the leading role of promoting the regional economy. With the potential in terms of labor and the material and technical bases, with a high concentration of intellectual ability and professional skills of high standard, and with the integration with the effective assistance of the centrally run industries in the municipality, we are firmly convinced that the capability of developing the economy, especially of quickly and vigorously developing industry, is within reach of the capital party organization and people.

If the Hanoi economy, with its labor productivity higher than the average national level, is integrated well with various sectors and localities, it will be possible to stabilize and improve the people's livelihood and to constantly recycle for expanding production, contributing to the accumulation of capital for the national economy.

The problem lies in having the daringness to renovate, think, and act; to be dynamic and creative; to make in-depth and uniform investment; and to quickly introduce scientific and technical innovations into production in both industrial and agricultural and service areas.

We must make the socialist economy, in which the state-owned economy must serve as the core, increasingly larger and stronger. At the same time, we must mobilize and vigorously employ other economic elements in accordance with the guideline of using to transform and of transforming to better use in order to exploit and develop the potential of the municipality and to develop the production force.

There must be correct policies to restore traditional trades and professions and to develop new ones. We must encourage family-based economy, create more jobs, absorb much labor, and vigorously develop handicrafts and artisan industry, and service, especially technical service, in direct support of production. This is the very heavy yet very glorious duty that the country has entrusted to you, comrades, and the municipal people, according to the division of social labor.

Along with accelerating the production of export goods, you advocate the policy of comprehensively expanding cooperation with the capital of Moscow. I fully support this policy because it agrees with the spirit of my talks with Comrade Gorbachev, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, last summer in Moscow. Both sides agreed to further expanding comprehensive cooperation of mutual benefits, ranging from joint cottage industry to direct investment, not only in heavy industry and agriculture, as being done thus far, but also in such other areas as the consumer goods and processing industries, tourism, and service.

This is Lenin's own concept about the transition period which has been applied to the current international situation when the Soviet Union and the community of socialist countries as a whole has become a powerful system.

It is hoped that, on the basis of its experience in cooperation with Moscow, Hanoi will continue to broaden cooperation with the capitals of the other Soviet republics and with the capitals, provinces, and cities of other fraternal countries. In addition, Hanoi should also conduct a study to gradually expand its cooperation with the Third World countries and other nations and to encourage overseas Vietnamese to invest in the country.

The export-import policy in particular and the foreign economic policy in general are very important since they have a great impact on the promotion of domestic production and circulation. In conformity with the unified guidance and management of the laws and policies promulgated by the central level in the fields of external trade and foreign economic affairs, the central sectors should assist Hanoi in satisfactorily implementing this policy. On the basis of the capital's experience, we should broaden this policy and create favorable conditions to help other provinces to act along this direction.

Our country is being renovated. Hanoi must be one of the localities taking the lead in this renovative process.

You should do a good job of the resolution of the eighth party Central Committee plenum, Resolutions Nos 28 and 31 of the Political Bureau, the conclusion drawn by the 10th party Central Committee plenum, and the recent conclusions reached by the Political Bureau on a number of economic viewpoints concerning prices, wages, and money. You must resolutely and gradually abolish bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and carry out socialist accounting and business transactions. This is the correct way to liquidate the negative practices in society.

You should continue to implement the draft Resolution No 306 of the Political Bureau to really give the basic economic units the right to autonomy in production and business while firmly preserving the state's centralized and unified management in the key area of the economy. You must resolutely oppose conservatism and sluggishness while combating the manifestations of liberalism, disorganization, indiscipline, localism, departmentalism, and the tendency of caring only for one's own interests and those of one's unit. You must step up production along the lines of raising productivity, quality, and efficiency and turn out large amounts of products and goods to meet the demands of consumers and for export. You must broaden the circulation of goods and abolish trade restrictions and division of the market. At the same time, the socialist trade sector must engage in business activities and use convenient and civilized trading methods and correct price policies as a means to take over and control the market and make an effort to lower the price fever and reduce the difficulties in the people's life.

Hanoi is a cultural center that reflects the entire country. For this reason, along with tending to the material life of the people in the capital, you should pay utmost attention to satisfactorily organizing their cultural and spiritual life and contribute to building a new culture and new type of socialist man throughout the country. You should attach importance to building a new socialist life-style, thereby enabling all people to fully develop their dignity, to unite, and to love and respect one another. Cultural activities must really be a contact between our noble and fine national cultural values and those of the rest of mankind for the purpose of improving knowledge and enhancing ideological, ethical, and aesthetic standards. The people in the capital must be educated so that they may lead a simple, civilized, and healthy life, treasure the legacy of their ancestors, respect justice, admire talents, and love art. The capital must be a place where the elderly are taken care of, children are loved, and women are respected and given assistance. This is a manifestation of a civilized life-style, the essence of the respect for human dignity in our society. The capital's cultural life must become an example, a model for the entire country.

To fulfill the weighty tasks of the capital, you must do a good job of building the party, strengthen unity on the basis of firmly maintaining the principle of democratic centralism, heighten the party's militancy, and actively make the party organization pure and strong, thereby ensuring that it is capable of satisfactorily leading the capital's work in all areas.

As set forth in your municipal party committee's report, the cadre question has become the main question for the Hanoi party organization. This conclusion is also correct for the whole country. We must actively train and foster a contingent of cadres and assign them tasks compatible with their ageas, competence, and quality. The qualities of continuity and inheritance [tinhs kees thuwaf] must be ensured.

Competence and quality must be first of all reflected in the renovation of concepts and thinking, and in the capacity to understand, apply, and act in strict accordance with the spirit and content of the party resolutions which I have just mentioned. This will be considered a concrete manifestation of loyalty to the party in the current stage of the revolution.

In conjunction with guaranteeing the basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business, we will further broaden the powers of enterprise directors. There must be regulations to ensure that selection of enterprise directors is correctly done and that their work is constantly supervised and controlled, especially by the collective and the masses. This is aimed both at helping the basic units carry out production and business activities in the right direction and in a healthy fashion and at protecting the contingent of party cadres.

Through training and trials in reality, we will foster a contingent of cadres capable of assuming any task and they will gradually replace the old ones. Cadre selection must be carried out in a democratic and fair manner with attention being given to the masses' views and to the support of the majority. We must guard against favoritism and the tendency to promote those we like and discredit those we dislike. The consolidation of organization, the perfection of the apparatus, and the renewal of cadres are routine work which should be carried out regularly and satisfactorily before and after the party congresses. They should not be done hastily and only when the party congresses are about to be held.

Corruption is seriously eroding the people's confidence in the party. We must rely on the masses, the collective of cadres and party members, and honest persons to promptly unmask and resolutely eliminate degenerate and deviant elements who are corrupt, who steal public property, who engage in criminal collusion, who take bribes, who persecute good people and protect bad ones, and who aid speculators and smugglers. These elements must be subjected to party discipline and severe legal action in order to purify the party and the state apparatus.

All cadres and party members, no matter what positions they hold, are equal before discipline and party regulations. All citizens are equal before the law and in society. In the case of the ruling party, all cadres and party members, no matter in what position, must live and work in accordance with law, without any exception.

We will not allow any cadre or party member to violate discipline and party regulations, nor will we let anybody abuse his authority to act against law and violate the principles of social justice. You, comrades, should pay attention to most satisfactorily implementing this task in order to restore and maintain party discipline and the state law.

As an international and domestic communications center, Hanoi is an important and rather complex area into which the enemy has sneaked its spies and intelligence agents to make surreptitious connections for sabotage purposes, and where speculators, smugglers, villains, and thieves can mingle easily among the people to undermine security and disrupt the market. You, comrades, should uphold vigilance, be ready to fight and to nip in the bud all enemy plots and acts of sabotage, promptly detect and punish speculators, smugglers, villains, and thieves; consolidate national defense and security; and firmly maintain social order and public security.

Dear comrades, the municipal party committee's report has comprehensively pointed out all the problems. I wanted to stress some necessary issues. I wish the municipal party organization congress fine success and you, comrades, may you have continued good health and make many good contributions to the overall progress of the city and the entire country as a whole. I wish the cadres, combatants, and people in Hanoi score many outstanding achievements and enthusiastically emulate in fulfilling the 1986 plan in order to practically greet the sixth party congress and create impetus to satisfactorily implement the resolutions to be adopted by the sixth national party congress and the municipal party organization congress.

Thank you, comrades.

AQUINO-ENRILE RIFT SETTLED; NO RESIGNATIONS

HK220516 Hong Kong AFP in English 0513 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 22 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino has thrashed out differences with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and there would be no cabinet resignations "as of now," officials said here Wednesday. "The president announced that she and Mr. Enrile had a meeting last night and things are going well ... she expects the support of the cabinet," Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel told reporters after a cabinet meeting.

Asked if there was no longer a rift between the two, Mr. Pimentel said: "I think the president has been able to take a firm hand on the problem and she is definitely on top of the situation."

Mr. Pimentel had been the first of three cabinet members to call on Mr. Enrile to resign due to defense chief's vehement criticism of Mrs. Aquino's peace talks with communist rebels.

Asked if a compromise had been reached, Mr. Pimentel replied: "I wouldn't say compromise. I think that the problem of interpersonal relationship between Mr. Enrile and some members of the cabinet have been somehow thrashed out."

Four other members of the cabinet and Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos were at the Aquino-Enrile meeting at a suburban house, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo told reporters.

Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel -- who was at the Tuesday meeting -- and Mr. Enrile emerged smiling from the presidential palace following the hour-long meeting, but the defense minister evaded reporters' questions.

Asked if he was going to resign, Mr. Enrile said: "I am going to my office." He later attended a closed-door command conference of the Philippines Armed Forces at military headquarters here, presided by Gen. Ramos.

Asked if Mr. Enrile was staying in the cabinet, Mr. Laurel said: "Yes, as of now," adding that there would be no other cabinet resignations "as of now." He said he was not at liberty to divulge the contents of Tuesday's meeting.

"If the president is willing to go out of her way to talk to the rebels, to talk to the Moslems ... there is no reason why she should not talk to one who is a member of her family.

"That is consistent with her policy of reconciliation, consistent with her policy that everything can be settled by talking," said Mr. Arroyo.

There had been fears of a political crisis eight months after a military-civilian revolt sparked by Mr. Enrile's mutiny against his longtime ally Ferdinand Marcos swept Mrs. Aquino to power.

Asked if the Enrile affair was discussed in the cabinet meeting, Mr. Arroyo said: "No, not at all. It was not necessary." He added that Mr. Enrile "participated actively in the discussions" which centered on development projects.

AQUINO TAO TAKE 'HARDER LINE' AGAINST REBELS

HK220905 Hong Kong AFP in English 0857 GMT 22 Oct 86

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 22 (AFP) -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino Wednesday said she had reconciled differences with maverick Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and announced a harder line against communist insurgents.

In what observers saw as a concession to Mr Enrile, who led the February revolt that swept her to power, Mrs Aquino told a women's association here that she would soon announce a deadline on peace negotiations with the rebels. "Any attack on centers of government by the insurgents will surely accelerate that deadline," she said.

There have been fears of a fresh political crisis here after Mr Enrile joined Aquino opponents in an anti-communist rally Sunday and warned that his resignation or dismissal would break up the eight-month-old coalition government. He also strongly attacked the peace talks and called for a hardline stand.

Mrs Aquino said a split would only benefit supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and "diehard communists".

"This why there is no falling out between Minister Enrile and myself," she said, drawing wild applause from an audience of more than 1,000 people. "We are not stupid," she continued. "We did not ask our people to offer the supreme sacrifice of their lives just to create openings for their enemies to take control... in the differences that have risen between us."

In an open forum, Mrs Aquino said her "reconciliation" with Mr Enrile occurred late Tuesday at the house of a mutual friend, Edgardo Angara, a former Enrile law partner who heads the University of the Philippines. It was "better late than never", she said, adding that they talked for two hours about their differences and now understood each other.

"Many differences remain but the common ground of patriotism is clearly shared by all," Mrs Aquino said. "Our styles will continue to differ. We are different people .. but we are first of all Filipinos, and very much committed to democracy."

It was the first time Mrs Aquino publicly acknowledged any conflict with the powerful defense minister, considered the only cabinet member of the hardline right. Rumours of a possible coup or a crisis leading to a snap presidential election between the two leaders swept Manila the past few days. Enrile aides claim the minister has the loyalty of most key officers in the armed forces, which Aquino supporters dispute.

Before Mrs Aquino spoke, Mr Enrile attended his first cabinet meeting in two weeks, and later joined a command conferences of all armed forces generals and senior colonels at a suburban military camp. Military spokesmen said the command conference was long scheduled. There was no immediate word, however, on the talks.

Tuesday's reconciliation meeting was joined by armed forces chief General Fidel Ramos, Vice President Salvador Laurel, Trade Minister Jose Concepcion, and special presidential assistant Teodoro Locsin, Mrs Aquino said. Mr Locsin, the chief presidential speech writer, said her address Wednesday was not the result of the meeting but "the result of her impatience" with rebels who have rejected an immediate ceasefire.

Mrs Aquino, asked if she conceded to Mr Enrile, said "there is no shift" and stressed that she was repeating a stand to "face the enemy" if fighting continued. [passage omitted]

AQUINO WARNS CRITICS NOT TO 'TEST' HER

HK211255 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 21 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] President Aquino last night warned for the first time critics of her peace efforts with the communist and Muslim rebels "not to make the mistake of putting me to the test."

Addressing about 60 Christian and Muslim civilian leaders from Mindanao at Malacanang, the President said her "willingness to go to any length for peace" has been construed by her critics as a sign of weakness.

"It does not bother me to be spoken of as weak by some," Mrs Aquino said.

"But let them not make the mistake of putting me to the test: to the test of my commitment to democracy and to the safety and well-being of my people."

In his recent visit to Mindanao and Cebu, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile criticized Mrs. Aquino for negotiating with both the communist and the Muslim rebels from a position of weakness.

Enrile was quoted as saying Mrs. Aquino's meeting with secessionist leader Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) last September has only reactivated the Muslim insurgency problem in Mindanao.

He said before the downfall of former President Marcos, the MNLF was dormant and its strength insignificant.

Enrile was present at last night's meeting with the Mindanao leaders. He arrived at the Malacanang Heroes Hall ahead of the President but stayed away from his colleagues at the Cabinet, some of whom had been asking for his resignation for his adverse criticisms of Mrs. Aquino's insurgency policy.

When Mrs. Aquino entered the hall, Enrile appeared to be the only one who did not join in applauding the arriving President.

Throughout the whole proceedings, Enrile, who looked stern and gloomy, sat beside the President. They talked only once, and briefly.

The President, apparently stung by the defense minister's continued attacks against her insurgency policy, delivered a terse dig, though veiled, at Enrile during a talk with military commanders in Iloilo City over the weekend.

Probably reacting to Enrile's recent remarks that the hands of the military are shackled in dealing with the insurgents because of the President's ongoing peace negotiations, Mrs. Aquino said it is a "lie" that intelligent soldiers should not believe.

She described critics of her peace efforts as "enemies of democracy" and "friends of the deposed dictator."

She added that her critics have been demoralizing the soldiers, in saying that her peace initiatives with the rebels "derogate the role of the military."

In her remarks before the Mindanao leaders, the President said that although she tolerates disagreements in her government, as a "price which we must pay for freedom," she said "this diversity must have a center to hold it together."

That center, she added, "is our common conviction that all we do and any must always be for the good of our one and only country, the singular objective of our total loyalty." [passage omitted]

ENRILE RECEIVES 'FULL SUPPORT' FROM MILITARY

HK211207 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Oct 86 p 24

[By Reporter Joel D Lacsamana]

[Text] Cebu City -- After a four-day swing in several key cities in the South, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday brought back with him a solid "expression of support" from various military officers in the Visayas and Mindanao.

Highly placed military sources told BUSINESS DAY that the full support given Enrile could constitute a key element in the rift within the Cabinet of President Corazon C. Aquino. Enrile and other Cabinet members are expected to "come to a head" this week following reports that he will be asked to resign during Wednesday's Cabinet meeting.

A ranking military officer in this city said Enrile is considered by the military as "one of the few thinking men" in the Cabinet and his removal would deal the Aquino government "a great blow from which it may never recover."

In this southern sojourn, Enrile visited the Southern Command (Southcom) headquarters in Zamboanga City and Camp Nakar, the heavily-fortified Marines base in Jolo, where he met with military commanders and local, civic and religious leaders of the two cities.

In Cebu City Sunday, the defense minister addressed an anticommunist rally at the Fuente Osmena Circle, despite a boycott call by local officials who claimed they were instructed by the President to issue such a call.

In his meetings with the Southcom military officers, Enrile was quoted as telling the military men to be neutral and not to intervene in his problems with his fellow Cabinet members since he can solve them by himself.

Military commanders interviewed by BUSINESS DAY voiced their concern that there has been no significant change in government despite the change in leadership last February. They were also concerned that the basic ills of the Marcos regime -- graft and corruption -- have remained unchecked.

"It is only in the military establishment that corruption has been stopped," said one ranking commander in Mindanao. "Tell me one military man who has enriched himself during the past eight months of the (Aquino) government."

Interviewed commanders of Zamboanga City further noted that stability is not yet restored in the government and that the military remains the only stable institution in the land.

A military officer, who requested anonymity, even speculated that if the current instability within the government continues in the face of the growing communist insurgency in the countryside, the military may be the only institution "that can step in and stabilize a situation for the sake of the people."

"There will be no other institution with the moral right and responsibility that can do that," the officer said. Pressed for an explanation, the officer outlined a scenario in which "a new civilian government would be installed, inasmuch as the people would never accept a military junta."

Asked if Mrs Aquino will still have a part in the new civilian government, the official agreed, adding that from the military establishment's point of view, "the problem isn't much the President, but the key advisers around her."

Political observers here said that had Mrs Aquino ruled under the 1973 Constitution and had not put up her own Freedom Constitution, she would still be "legally governing the nation and the stability of her leadership would not be under scrutiny as it is now."

The same observers said the declaration of a revolutionary government left the country with no "enabling law" pending the ratification of the new constitution recently drafted by the now defunct Constitutional Commission.

Sources within the military confirmed that the New Armed Forces of the Philippines opposed the declaration of the Freedom Constitution or the revolutionary government.

The stand of the defense-military establishment, however, was overruled by close advisers of the President who opted for a revolutionary government.

The same sources ridiculed "the unmitigated gall" of certain government officials who announced recently that a presidential election will be held if the new constitution is not ratified by the people.

"If the new constitution is not ratified, the Aquino government will fall since it means that the people withhold their support from Mrs Aquino and her government," the sources said.

"They cannot even call an election since without a constitution, there is no law that would authorize election resulting in further political instability and chaos," they added.

Enrile told newsmen here over the weekend that he had repeatedly warned the Aquino government during the early part of the regime that it could not govern without a constitution and that this problem must be resolved first.

"But they did not listen, so where are we now?" Enrile said. "In effect, I warned them that there was a big hole up ahead, but they persisted nonetheless in going through their chosen path. Now, they've seen the hole -- and it is a big one -- blocking their path and they have thrown a bridge across it so they can cross to the other side. Unfortunately the bridge is shaky," he said.

ENRILE SAYS 'INACTION' LEADING TO MORE BLOODSHED

OW211045 Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct. 21 KYODO -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Tuesday said that the communist-led insurgency in the Philippines has created an atmosphere of "extreme uncertainty" and warned of more bloodshed if the government postpones the implementation of a "holistic solution" to the rebellion.

"The stakes are high and if we do not act now, we may have to pay a very costly price in terms of lives lost and blood spilled on the streets to preserve our freedom and our democratic way of life," Enrile said in a speech before alumni of a university military reserve officer training course.

Inaction will raise the ratio of casualties to a level that will be "too high for us," he said in the speech at Camp Aguinaldo, the Armed Forces headquarters where he announced last February that he had broken off with then President Ferdinand Marcos. [passage omitted]

He said the NDF [National Democratic Front] is deceiving the people by speaking of peace and reconciliation while the communist-led New People's Army (NPA) "continue to roam and strike error on our people."

In almost daily speaking engagements, Enrile has expressed doubts about the security of the insurgents and the outcome of the peace talks between the government and the NDF, which represents the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the NPA.

"If we do not watch out, the lull in the fighting, the lull in our effort to contain them, will bring about a disparity in relative strength between the contending forces so that the balance of forces will be tilted against us and in their favor," he said. "The longer we dilly-dally," he said, "the more our enemies grow in strength and the more territories they infiltrate to sow terror among our people."

Political observers expect a showdown between Enrile and cabinet officials seeking his resignation this Wednesday during the regular cabinet meeting.

Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel, the first to ask Enrile to resign for making the peace talks "difficult," was quoted in local papers Tuesday as saying that there was no coalition between Aquino and Enrile. Pimentel said Enrile's claim of a possible break-up of cabinet if he resigns is "the height of illusion," adding that Aquino had only retained the defense chief after he renounced allegiance to Marcos. [passage omitted]

AFP GENERALS MEET; WATER MAIN BOMBED

HK211307 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Generals of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] met at Camp Aguinaldo today but no details of the meeting were released. The meeting is still going on as of press time. According to information, the meeting by all generals from all services of the AFP is regularly held in order to discuss the peace and order situation of the country. It was also reported that the generals' meeting may continue tomorrow and that Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile could possibly attend the meeting.

However, when contacted by RV Balina [Radio Veritas News], the Ministry of National Defense reported that marked on Enrile's calendar activities for tomorrow is the cabinet meeting at Malacanang. Earlier, a newspaper report said that Enrile received the full support of the military in the fight against communism in the country.

Meanwhile, police and military authorities are closely monitoring the peace and order situation in Manila. According to Bong Orlina, this followed a bomb threat in a street in Makati and a bomb explosion of a water main of the metropolitan waterworks and sewerage system [MWSS] at Lambingan Bridge.

[Begin Orlina recording in progress] ...are closely watching the leading spots in Manila to maintain peace and order in these areas. The police and the military are working closely on surveillance operations following separate incidents yesterday related to an attempt to bomb a main water line of the MWSS as well as another bomb threat in Makati. Based on information, an attempt to blow up a MWSS water line at Lambingan Bridge in San Juan failed. A man was seen placing the bomb under the water main. The bomb exploded but caused little damage.

The second bombing attempt occurred in a street on Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Metro Manila. No injuries were reported in the two incidents. Bong Orlina, Radio Veritas. [end recording]

More on Generals' Meeting

HK211149 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] From the Ministry of National Defense, Peachie Orquiola reports that the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] General Fidel Ramos will preside over the command conference of all generals at Camp Aguinaldo tomorrow [22 October].

[Begin Orquiola recording] Expected to attend are all commanders of the major service commands, the regional unified commands, the regional commanders of the Philippine Constabulary [PC], the [words indistinct] and separate units, and the joint staffs of the GHQ [general headquarters] and the AFP. Command conferences are held regularly to provide the chief of staff with an update on the commanders' respective current operational activities, an analysis of their situation and resources, an assessment of their plans, and recommendations to improve their performance. This command conference is significant due to the recent retirement of nine generals. This precipitated the assignment of eight more generals and senior colonels to command in the field, who will now attend this conference for the first time.

(?A fellowship fund drive) and an exhibition of military equipment, along with physical exercises, will open the command conference at [words indistinct] in the morning and continue through the day. This conference will be capped by a statement of the chief of staff's guidelines [words indistinct]. [end recording]

10 SENIOR COLONELS PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL

HK211329 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 18 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Ten senior colonels were promoted to brigadier general by President Aquino yesterday, bringing to 67 the number of generals in the New Armed Forces of the Philippines.

The President still has to fill up 59 vacancies with star rank for the total 126 required by law.

Col. Honesto Isleta, Civil Relations Service chief said yesterday the President approved the promotion of the 10 officers based on the recommendation of Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos through Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile recently.

Promoted were Brigadier Generals Oscar M. Zalamea, deputy chief of staff for logistics (J-4); Juan L. Cabrera, commanding general, Logistics command; Romulo L. Querubin, commander, RUC [Regional Unified Command] 7; Manuel Avila, commander RECOM [Regional Command] 2; Gerardo Protacio, chief of air staff; Generoso Maligat, chief, 15th Strike wing; Commodore George D. Templo, commander Sealift Amphibious Command (SAC); Francisco D. Dumpit, commanding general of the army's 51st Engineer Brigade; Manuel Cacanando, commanding general 2/3 Brigade and Juanito K. Datur, commanding general of the army's support Service Brigade.

FURTHER ON NPA'S RELEASE OF 2 SOLDIERS

HK210329 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 20 Oct 86 p 12

[By Owen Masaganda]

[Text] Lt Romeo Gan and T/sgt. Domingo Causapin, the two Army officers captured by the New People's Army (NPA) in Buenavista, Quezon last Sept. 22 and later released, were presented to President Aquino in Malacanang yesterday.

Gan and Causapin were accompanied by Oscar F. Santos, chairman of the Philippine Coconut Authority, and Lucena City Mayor Ed Abcede, who negotiated their release with leaders of the Southern Luzon command of the NPA.

Also at the presentation rites were Brig Gen Orlando Q Aquino [name as published], Recom [Regional Command] 4 PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, and Col Romeo Odi, Quezon PC-INP chief.

The government negotiators and the two army men arrived in Lucena City last Saturday night after they were fetched at an undisclosed area in the Bondoc Peninsula by mediamen, local government officials and government doctors. The officers were turned over to Brig Gen Restituto C Paidlla, Regional Unified 4 Commander, in Camp Nakar where a press conference about the peace and order situation in the southern Tagalog region was held.

Turnover of Lt Gan and Sgt Causapin to Santos and Abcede by "Ka Roger" and "Ka Mike," was covered by broadcast and print media.

Ka Roger read a statement of the southern Luzon command of the NPA, demanding the construction of roads and bridges in the Bondoc Peninsula, and the delivery of health services there by the government.

The NPA also complained of militarization in the 19 towns of the second district of Quezon. They also demanded the investigation of alleged violations of human rights and military abuses.

Santos told the NPA leaders he had requested the Presidential Committee on Human Rights headed by former senator Jose Diokno to act on the people's complaints.

Santos also said he will ask President Aquino to extend the ceasefire and expand it to cover the entire Region 4 so that the farmers there can go about their work and boost food production. The 48-hour ceasefire set by the military will expire at 3:40 p.m. today.

According to Lt Gan and Sgt Causapin during their 27 days of captivity, they were handcuffed and chained at night so they could not escape. After a trial, they were acquitted because the NPA found that they had no crimes against the people.

Causapin said he had committed only minor offenses against the people of the area while Gan had not committed any abuses against civilians as company commander of the "c" company of the 49th Infantry Battalion because he is new in the command.

"Ka Brian" said their manpower, firearms and ammunitions are equal to that of the New Armed Forces in their area. The manifesto of the southern Luzon command of the New People's Army was signed by "Ka Roger," chief of the group.

Meanwhile, Padilla, Antonio [name as published], and Odi thanked chairman Santos and Mayor Abcede for the important role they played in the release of the two Army men.

Gan and Causapin will be allowed to rest in a military hospital for physical checkup before undergoing tactical interrogation about their capture.

Col. Alejandro Galido, commander of the Army's 3/2 Brigade, said that one baby mortar and a .45 caliber pistol of Lt. Gan were taken by the raiders, who killed six persons and wounded 9 others in the raid in Buenavista, Quezon last Sept. 22.

400 PC-INP MEN DISMISSED SINCE FEBRUARY

HK210539 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Close to 400 personnel of the Philippine Constabulary and the Integrated National Police (PC-INP) have been booted out of service since the February revolution for infractions of the law including crimes such as murder, homicide, robbery, extortions and others.

This was disclosed yesterday by Maj. Cris Maralit, PC-INP public information officer who said Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa, PC-INP chief directed the dismissal of the personnel based on the recommendation of Col. Ciriaco Cruz, chief PC judge advocate general.

Maralit said among those dismissed from the service, six were PC officers, 252 were PC enlisted men, 24 were PC-INP officers and 107 policemen.

Maralit said that from March 1986 to October, 1,043 complaints were filed against PC personnel and 1,932 complaints against INP personnel throughout the country.

At least 831 complaints against PC personnel and 1,573 against INP personnel were investigated. 301 complaints against PC personnel and 196 against INP men were dropped for lack of merit, while 167 cases for PC personnel and 691 for INP personnel were referred for court martial hearings.

Col. Manuel Salimbangon, PC-INP chief of personnel said 363 PC personnel and 652 INP personnel faced administrative charges, 94 PC personnel were reduced in rank while seven INP officers and 461 policemen were suspended without pay.

GOVERNMENT TO ULTIMATELY REPLACE CHDF

HK211133 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The government will look for an administrator of public order more responsible than the Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF], which is now under fire. However, President Corazon Aquino said the CHDF will be dissolved only when a suitable replacement has been found to safeguard peace and order in the countryside. The president made the declaration in her dialogue with Christian and Muslim leaders in Malacanang yesterday.

The CHDF was created under the Marcos administration in order to combat terrorism and subversion in the countryside. However, Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos warned that the dissolution of the CHDF may mean its replacement by the NPA.

NICA CLAIMS 95 PERCENT OF COMMUNIST RECRUITS COERCED

HK220510 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The National Intelligence Coordinating Agency [NICA] says that 95 percent of the members of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] have been coerced into joining the party. According to NICA Director General Luis Villareal, CPP recruits are threatened with death if they refuse to join. Villareal asked the government to employ a combination of soft and firm policies in combatting the communists. He added that only 50 percent of the communist organization is hard core.

ELECTION POSSIBLE IF CONSTITUTION REJECTED

HK210117 Queson City BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Oct 86 p 20

[By reporter Gerry N Zaragoza]

[Text] Justice Minister Neptali A. Gonzales said over the weekend that "a lot of political readings" will be made if the proposed 1986 constitution is rejected by the people in a plebiscite.

He said although there might be some other reasons people might reject the charter, such rejection may be interpreted as a withdrawal of support by the people from the government of President Corason C. Aquino.

To put the issue to rest, he added, the government might decide to call a presidential election.

The justice minister categorized the implications of a rejection of the proposed constitution, which will be ratified by the people in a plebiscite probably on Jan 23, into two -- legal and political.

The legal implication of a rejection, he said, is that the proposed Charter is not ratified by the people.

In which case, he added, since it will have no force and effect, it would not supersede the Freedom Constitution adopted by the Aquino government one month after she was swept to power.

Gonzales said the choices open to the government are to call for another group of drafters to write a new constitution or devise another measure.

On the other hand, the justice minister said one political implication is that some people may interpret the plebiscite as a referendum testing the extent of people's support to the Aquino government.

So he said, a rejection of the proposed Charter "could trigger calling for a presidential election" to settle the issue of people's support once and for all.

Gonzales said there may be some reasons should the people reject the draft constitution other than the provision giving both Mrs. Aquino and Vice President Salvador H. Laurel a six year term.

He said the approval or rejection of the charter may depend on primary issues. He said for instance, the constitution may be rejected if the anti-US bases sentiment is strong.

The Constitutional Commission that drafted the charter decided to allow the existing US military bases agreement to expire in 1991. Beyond which, a general prohibition against allowing foreign military bases, troops and facilities in the country will come into force.

The only exception is when a treaty with another country is agreed upon with the concurrence of the Senate and when required by the Congress a referendum is called for ratification by the people.

However, Gonzales said the proposed charter is an important step towards political stability.

Whatever defects the constitution may have, he said, may be corrected later by amendments. "It's really very difficult to have a perfect constitution," he said.

"If our experience under it (the proposed constitution) would demonstrate that certain provisions will not work well for the Filipino people, then the constitution is not so immutable that it is forever closed to change," Gonzales said.

AQUINO FORMS MINDANAO DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

HK210205 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] President Aquino yesterday [20 October] created a commission for peace and development for the autonomous regions of western and central Mindanao, to review their problems and solutions to their development and needs. In creating the commission, the president deferred the appointment or replacement of officials in Regions 9 and 12 until after the people have been consulted and after a review by Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. She also called for continuing consultation with other Muslim and non-Muslim groups in the southern Philippines to bring about lasting peace and to enhance peace and development in the area.

AQUINO HOLDS MEETING WITH MINDANAO LEADERS

HK211241 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 21 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Aquino said yesterday she was amenable to a proposal to create a presidential commission on Mindanao to act as the highest advisory body for Regions 9 and 12.

Christians and non-leaders of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF], saying they were alarmed by the meeting of the President with MNLF chief Nur Misuari, had asked for the meeting with the President to air their concern.

"The Malacanang initiative gave Nur Misuari an improved stature and revived his waning cause -- to the detriment of Mindanao peace efforts. As a result ... Christian and non-MNLF rebel groups felt left out," a position paper from the Mindanao panelists said.

The President, however, sought to allay their fears. "It is neither in the character nor the spirit of this government to make any decisions behind the backs of the people affected," she said.

"Any changes from the general structure of government and laws that special circumstances may dictate for certain areas of our country must bear the stamp of popular approval obtained through democratic speech," she told the 64 Mindanao leaders who flew to Manila for the meeting.

The Mindanao leaders, who included governors and church and military officials, proposed that:

- non-MNLF Mindanao leaders must sit down with Misuari to clarify issues before they are elevated to the President. The peace talks must continue in Mindanao, not outside the Philippines territory;

- the government must meet with all Muslim groups, including the MILF [Moro Islamic Liberation Front] and the MNLF Reformists, with non-MNLF Mindanao leaders represented at top-level negotiations;

- the government must impose a total fire-arms ban among Christians and Muslims alike;

- pending ratification of the draft charter, "valid proposals" under the Tripoli agreement must be implemented. It could be done by executive order - such as appointments of Muslims in the national government, the paper said; and

- the national defense and foreign affairs must remain the exclusive concern of Manila and not the proposed regional autonomous governments.

The participants also said they will support Ms. Aquino should her peace talks with Misuari break down.

PEASANTS VOW TO IMPLEMENT OWN LAND REFORM

HK211450 Hong Kong AFP in English 1421 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 21 (AFP) -- Thousands of Filipino peasants vowed to implement land reform on their own when they failed to get an audience with President Corazon Aquino after marching on the presidential palace Tuesday. Hundreds of police blocked the path of some 20,000 peasants who joined a five-day march from various provinces north and south of the capital as they approached the presidential palace.

The farmers sent fifteen of their leaders to the palace to explain their demand for land reform and the dismantling of government militia forces to Mrs Aquino, but Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez met them at the gate. He told the peasant leaders their demands were already in an agrarian policy he had drafted, and offered a dialogue instead. He told the press Mrs Aquino had asked her [as received] to meet the farmers as she was busy, but did not elaborate.

Jaime Tadeo, the peasant representative to a presidential panel which recently drafted a new constitution, complained to Mr Alvarez that "the government's land reform program is all on paper. We want them to give life and blood to that paper."

"They (the government) have failed the peasantry. We are going back to our farms, strengthen our ranks there, and implement genuine land reform ourselves," he said. [passage omitted]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Oct 23, 1986

